THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Interviewing the Pope.

His Friends and Enemies

The Crisis of the Church.

The Story of Bazeilles.

An Awful Story of the W .

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

THE POPE SPEAKS.

Pius the Ninth Interviewed by an American Newspaper Reporter—The Great Crisis of the Roman Catholic Church.

The N. Y. *World* publishes the results of a long interview between one of its reporters and the Pope, from which we take the following passages:—

I was now presented to the Pope in the manner usually observed on such occasions, genuflecting on one knee and kissing the Pontiff's hand. Words cannot describe the sweetness of the smile which lights up his benevolent countenance.

His Holiness spoke in his native language, which I imperfectly understood, but thanks to the courtesy and linguistic attainments of the eminent ecclesiastic who accompanied me, I am able to give your readers the opinions of the Pope with regard to the crisis through which the Holy See is at present passing.

C.—Is it true that the action of the government of Florence interferes with the personal liberty of your Holiness?

The Pope—The action of that government virtually serves to make me prisoner. Although—(and the Pope's benignant smile deprived his remarks upon this subject of any bitterness)—although I am not actually placed under lock and key, it would be impossible for me to appear, for instance, in the Piazza San Pietro without subjecting myself to contemptuous treatment on the part of the King's troops or the misguided revolutionary populace. In outward appearance, perhaps, the troops might in obedience to orders evince a certain respect to me; but the multitude, who have been wickedly deceived, would assuredly seize every opportunity of insult. My own faithful followers experience the full extent of this deplorable animosity. Several of my Swiss guards, who ventured to go out into the Piazza San Pietro, were immediately arrested and conveyed to prison.

C.—Does this animosity, then, extend to the spiritual office and administration of your Holiness?

The Pope—Unfortunately, there is little reason to doubt it. The Government of Florence, and the revolutionary faction which urges it forward, hope, through the overthrow of the "temporal power," to aim a deadly blow at the spiritual independence of the Head of our Holy Church. This is clearly enough shown by the arbitrary suppression of the Encyclical, and by the attempts to search persons suspected of carrying letters into the Vatican. At present I am not allowed to communicate in the ordinary manner with the bishops and other adherents of the faith in foreign lands. I am obliged, in order to maintain a correspondence, to employ unusual channels of communication.

C.—Your Holiness is, of course, aware that the chief representation and plea that has been made in excuse of the forcible occupation of Rome by the Italian power was that the Holy City and the outlying States of the Church were misgoverned by the ministers of your Holiness; that the people thereof were oppressed, discontented, and anxious for emancipation and a political union with the rest of the Italians. I state the proposition thus plainly because of the wide currency these reports have obtained in the United States, and in order to solicit your Holiness to answer it, if it should seem fit, with as much directness as possible.

The Pope—I will so answer it. It is not true that the majority of the inhabitants of the city of Rome and of the States of the Church were discontented with my Government. On the contrary, the Papal rule was aimed to be especially mild and beneficent, and was—shall I use the term?—popular in an extraordinary degree. As for the plebiscite, which was taken under the superintendence of the invading army, it was a deception—nay, a mockery. There was no proper control whatever over the voting. For instance (for I will descend to some details which are furnished me, and which you can verify by further inquiries among those who are personally cognizant of the facts), the *facchino* of one hotel put five tickets into the urn, and many others were permitted to follow his example with impunity, while those who came at the head of deputations were allowed to deposit as many votes as they chose. No lists were prepared, and no names were signed to the voting papers. Nobody could vote "No" without being intimidated by the presence of revolutionists deeply interested in the election resulting in favor of the *Sis*. All the nobility and the educated classes voluntarily abstained from voting, as, indeed, did all who were devoted to my person. One man who was directed to distribute one hundred tickets in twelve urns only succeeded in depositing eighty-one of them; and Padre Secchi (the renowned astronomer, of whom you have heard) has calculated that it would be impossible to place in twelve urns 41,000 tickets in the few hours during which the poll remained open. A large proportion of the voters were so-called "political exiles," whom no one remembered to have seen in Rome before, and who were provided gratuitously with railway tickets from Florence and other places in Italy.

C.—Have the adherents of your Holiness' late government generally remained faithful?

The Pope—I have great reason to be gratified with the conduct of the vast majority. Out of twenty-six individuals employed in the exchequer department, only four took the oath of allegiance to Victor Emanuel. Again, out of 560 persons employed in another department, only sixty-five took the oath; and altogether, out of 1200 employes, no more than 100 took it. The Papal Government, it may be remarked, exacted no oath from any of its employes, except those who were prelates.

—Defective flues caused the destruction of sixteen houses in Iowa in January.

—The Corcoran Art Building in Washington is to be opened with a grand ball, probably, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. The proceeds will be given to the Washington Monument Association.

—A brutal man in Marblehead, Mass., went home drunk a few weeks ago, and thrust his wife out of doors and broke her leg. It was set, and a night or two ago he went home, drunk again, and broke her leg again in two places.

—A citizen of Pittsburg, who brought a suit against the Board of Health for $2000 damages for the forcible removal of his daughter, while suffering from smallpox, to the pest-house, where, as alleged, she died from exposure and want of care, has recovered $1350.

THE STORY OF BAZEILLES.

The Most Horrid Tragedy of the War—"Too Dreadful for Anger, too Mournful for Pity."

A correspondent who has conversed with Monsieur le Cure of Bazeilles writes as follows:—

"And what followed the events of the Thursday night, reverend father?" I asked.

The priest made no answer, but he looked straight towards me, though not at me, for his eyes seemed fixed on vacancy, and as he gazed the color began to fade from his face by patches until his cheeks and forehead were one great stain of deadly white.

I repeated my question.

"My son," said the father, "there are some things which are too dreadful for anger, too mournful for pity, which are, in short, beyond the utmost range of expression permitted to human emotion. Such a thing was that which followed after the announcement of the capitulation of the Emperor on Thursday night, that being the burning of Bazailles and the massacre of its inhabitants. My outline of the barest facts of the atrocity shall be of the briefest possible kind. Let this suffice. In the midst of the profound calm, as of death, which followed the cessation of the fighting all along the line, and while I, with others, was engaged in an equally assiduous attention on the wounded, both friend and foe, I was horrified, on leaving one dwelling to pass to another on the opposite side of the street, to discover that the whole village was rapidly becoming a mass of newly-kindled flames. The thirty odd houses which had been burned during the struggle for the possession of the village had long since been put out. The fires which were now raging had been deliberately lit since the capitulation of the Emperor, and the consequent cessation of all resistance on the part of the regular armies, to say nothing of the defenceless civil populations whose dwellings happened to lie within the circle of strife.

"The work was begun at night, but the morning was reserved for its completion. House after house was deliberately fired. The villagers were more bent on saving their own lives than on defending their property, but they were not to be permitted to do either. In the middle of the lane of fire formed by the two sides of the burning streets stood the conquerors, and as men, women, and children rushed shrieking from the flames ——O, Monsieur!" (The priest had broken down). "Monsieur, I cannot go further."

TWO SUICIDES.

A Sad Ending of Two Young Lives.

Twelve weeks ago yesterday George Henry Starr, age 16, son of the well-known microscopist, Alfred A. Starr, committed suicide at his parents' residence, No. 67 Morton street, by taking laudanum. Brooding over religious questions had rendered him occasionally insane, and in one of these paroxysms he ended his life. Alfred Garoway, aged 22, a boarder at Mr. Starr's house, was a firm friend of young Starr, and was with him on the evening previous to his death. In fact, the friends were on the way home when Starr requested his companion to wait for him a few moments, and going to a drug store in Sixth avenue he purchased, unknown to Garoway, the poison, which he took a short time after reaching home.

The death of Starr exercised a very depressing effect on Garoway, who finally exhibited symptoms of insanity, and was removed to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. After remaining there a short time, his reason appeared to be completely restored, and he was again received as a boarder by Mr. Starr, and had since shown no marked symptoms of insanity. On Saturday evening he seemed to be in his usual spirits, and retired soon after 10 o'clock. About 7 A. M., yesterday, one of the inmates of a room adjoining that of Garoway heard sounds of distress proceeding from the room of the latter. Mr. Starr was called, and forcing the door he found Garoway insensible and exhibiting all the symptoms of poisoning. Drs. O'Neal and Denison were summoned, but too late to be of any avail, and death occurred about an hour after. On the table near the bed was found a sheet of paper, on which was penciled in Garoway's clear, bold hand, although without signature, "Do not use the cup in which is my toothbrush." An empty ounce vial, labelled "Sulphate of morphine," was also on the table.

Coroner Young held an inquest over the body last evening. Dr. Marsh made a *post-mortem* examination, and found that death had resulted from taking a large quantity of morphine, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased is said to have been of a pleasant disposition; and, like his friend Starr, gave promise of a life of usefulness. He was employed for a short time as a reporter on the *World*, but for several months before his death was engaged as clerk for a relative of Mr. Starr. —*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the Herald.

"The general trade of the city during the past week was dull and irregular. The inquiry from the domestic trade continued light, and only a few out of town buyers were in the city. It would be hardly fair to say, however, that there is any general complaint among the merchants. The season is the one during which they look for stagnation, and hence what little is doing renders them content, and on all sides preparations are making for an active spring, and a good business is anticipated. The irregularity referred to above was in some lines of New England goods, a scarcity of which was apprehended, on account of the dry winter and low water, which reduced stocks and led to a strong competitive inquiry. It remains to be seen what will be the result on the market of the present heavy snow fall, particularly if it should be speedily followed by a thaw sufficient to give the mills plentiful water power at an early day. In exportable products trade was also irregular. The prospect of peace in Europe started a speculative demand both for wheat and cotton, but the advanced prices were maintained to the close only in the former. The latest news of the surrender of Paris will doubtless lead to further activity in the ensuing week.

"The gold market was again very steady, the highest price having been 110¾ and the lowest 110⅞. In fact, on one day the quotation remained unaltered throughout the dealings in the Gold Room so stagnant was the business of the market. This paralysis of the premium is due to the introduction into the gold problem of several unknown quantities—or rather, quantities whose future influences are not comprehended with sufficient confidence to base a speculative movement upon them. Reference is had to the prospective proximity of peace in Europe, and we think the problem no nearer solution by the announcement of the eventful capitulation of Paris, that result having been fully anticipated during the latter half of the week in Wall street. The future which lies behind the surrender of the French capital is full of vague uncertainty as to the results and changes which are to happen in the financial world. We find the foreign exchange bankers stiffening their rates to a point which is near the specie shipping figure; but they do this more for precaution and protection than through any well-digested conviction that they will be promptly called on for the return of the European capital which found its way here last fall after the inauguration of hostilities between France and Germany. The surrender of Paris may be only a stage in the progress of Europe to a greater complication than ever, so that calculations of peace are based on not the surest of foundations when inferred from the capitulation of that city. Even were peace to follow the surrender, the question is again complicated by the absence of certainty that money will return so hastily to the devastated regions of the war. Looking at the situation again from another standpoint, it is evident that in the natural order of our necessities the prostrated people of France will want food before money, and that whatever of the latter will be supplied to them in reviving and rebuilding their enterprises and industries will come in a large part to the markets which will most plentifully supply them with the former. The future of our wheat and cotton trade with peace in Europe is one of signal brilliancy. The hungry *sans culottes* will need both our great staples. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the Gold Room paused, and that on one—the second instance of the kind since the suspension of specie payments—gold stood rigidly at one quotation all day, without the deviation of as little as one-eighth of one per cent. In fact, it was only at the very close on Saturday, when the immense imports of the week—nearly $10,000,000—were reported, that anything like activity prevailed, and then it was the result of prompt action on the part of an intelligent and keen operator, who believed himself warranted in plunging in because the immediate local influence of the above fact was a guarantee against any sudden mishap. Otherwise the gold question, in its general features, remained a problem to the end of the week.

—An unpleasant feature of a wedding party in Troy, on Wednesday evening, was the depredations of burglars, who stole fifty-seven dollars and some jewelry.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Great Surrender.

SIGNING THE ARMISTICE.

Details of the Capitulation.

Terrible Demands of Prussia.

Provinces, Ships, and Money.

Alsace and Lorraine to be Ceded.

$1,000,000,000 to be Paid.

Prussians Enter the French Forts.

The Late Revolts in Paris.

Moral Cowardice of the People.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Occupation of the Paris Forts.

LONDON, Jan. 30—12·30 P. M.—A despatch from Versailles to-day says the occupation of the Paris forts by the German troops was unattended by any incidents of interest.

Turkey and the London Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A despatch from Constantinople to the London *Times* says:—"The Porte insists that the London Conference shall restore to Turkey full control of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and refuses consent to any new international stipulation limiting the navigation of those straits."

Too Much Liberty in Roumania to Suit Prince Charles.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A letter from Prince Charles of Roumania is published, hinting at his approaching resignation on account of the too great liberty allowed the people by the constitution.

The German Parliament and Federal Council.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—A decree has been issued which convokes the Federal Council of the Empire on the 20th of February. The German Parliament meets on the 9th of March.

A Mysterious Appointment.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—General Yzquyierdo has been appointed Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Another Version of the Amount of Indemnity Demanded.

LONDON, Jan. 30—2 P. M.—The evening edition of the *Times* contains a despatch from Versailles which states that the contribution imposed upon Paris by the articles of capitulation is fifty-three millions of francs.

The Revolt in Paris—Moral Cowardice of the Populace.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The following is the conclusion of the despatch from Paris, dated Jan. 23, giving an account of the disturbances in that city:—

FLOURENS DISAPPEARS.

It is a notable fact that Flourens, who was prominent among the rioters before a shot was fired, was not seen again after the first discharge.

STRINGENT MEASURES.

This morning an official order has been issued which forbids future meetings of clubs and suppresses two incendiary journals—the *Combat* and the *Reveil*. The people generally approve the firm stand against the rioters by General Vinoy.

THE CHANGE OF RULERS—TROCHU'S INCOMPETENCY.

Indeed, much satisfaction is felt at the great change effected in rulers during the past forty-eight hours. A few weeks ago it would have been regarded as treason to oppose Trochu; now he is removed from command, if not actually degraded. For many days past it had been evident that such must be his fate. All are willing to admit his personal honesty, bravery, and conscientiousness; but few, if any, are willing to deny his complete failure in the crisis now upon the country. His four months' rule have been four months of decrees, proclamations, and promises, but not one successful fight. He even failed to organize the army during the four months, for it is now little better than an armed mob.

VINOY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

General Vinoy is now the real spirit of the defense. Although, unfortunately too late to hope, he gets the responsibility of future events when every chance of success is dead. It is impossible not to sympathize with a man who, in his seventieth year, after a life of service to the country, accepts such a hopeless task.

STILL FOR RESISTANCE.

Yet even now it is difficult to find a man or woman who will boldly say, "Let us capitulate." A few days since, while the usual crowd of women was waiting to receive the rations of three hundred grammes of bread, one poor wretch, half dead with fatigue, cold and hunger, *enceinte* and wasted by misery, exclaimed, "*Mon Dieu! que cela finisse?*" (My God! when will this end.)

She was immediately surrounded by the other starving and suffering women of the neighborhood, who abused and hustled her about till she fainted on the street. She was rescued by some men who were passing and carried to the ambulance. This illustrates the moral cowardice of the people. Every one of these women, when alone in their wretched, cold rooms, would say, with tears in their eyes, "*Mon Dieu! que cela finisse?*"

FOOD GOING.

During the past six days there has been an increase of five hundred in the mortality report. So far as food is concerned, that gets scarcer every day. The decrease in the supply is perceptible. The Prussians may fail to shell Paris into submission, but the poor, suffering people must soon yield to famine—a greater general than even Von Moltke. Before three weeks more have passed it is certain that the end of the siege of Paris will have come.

France to Pay Four Thousand Million Francs.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29.—By the latest reports of the negotiations it appears that Bismarck demands two provinces, one colony, twenty war ships, and four million francs as final terms of peace. The capitulation will only be regarded as a military act, apart from all political negotiations.

Another Confirmation of the Paris Surrender.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—General Walker, of the British army, telegraphs from Versailles at noon to-day to the Foreign Office that an armistice of twenty-one days has been concluded on the following conditions:—A Constituent Assembly is to be convoked, to meet immediately at Bordeaux. All the forts around Paris have surrendered to the Germans to-day. The military forces in Paris are to remain in the city as prisoners of war. All are to deliver up their arms except the National Guards and one division of the regular army. Communication with Paris is to be restricted provisionally, but no obstacle is to be offered to supplying the city with food.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

Occupation of the Forts Begun—German Precaution Against Treachery on the Part of the Inhabitants—The Terms—Bourbaki's Army and Belfort Excluded from the Armistice.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29.—The terms of capitulation were finally signed yesterday afternoon. The occupation of the forts commenced to-day. Valerien was entered last night by the Prussian engineers to draw the mines. Heavy guns will immediately be moved into the forts, as the *enceinte* is strongly armed, and no confidence can be placed in the fickle population of Paris until after the general disarming. Strong forces of infantry and artillery moved forward to cover working parties. The three weeks' armistice expires at noon, Feb. 19. The object is to spare further bloodshed, and to give an opportunity to the French people, through the Assembly at Bordeaux, to decide for war or peace. Elections will be permitted in all the Departments, together with the free circulation of the deputies through the country.

The Army of Paris, regiments of the line, marines, and Mobiles, are to be prisoners of war, with the exception of 12,000 men, who are required to maintain order in Paris. All the corps of Francs-Tireurs are to be dissolved, but the National Guard will remain armed. All the forts will be finally evacuated by the French at 11 A. M. to-day, and will then be occupied by the Prussians.

The French troops will deliver their arms and flags and field artillery within fourteen days, all of which will be collected at Sevran. French troops may retire into Paris unarmed; the cannons of the forts are to be delivered up; but the *enceinte* guns are to be dismounted, the carriages to be delivered to the Prussians, but the guns themselves to be left.

A line of demarcation is drawn between the *enceinte* and the forts. The French portion extends to the *enceinte* only, the Prussian portion to 500 paces from the *enceinte*, with certain topographical modifications.

Fort Vincennes will remain in the hands of the French.

Paris remains completely invested, from a military point of view, but three railway lines will be repaired and permitted to convey supplies for the daily nourishment of the population.

Bourbaki's army and the fortress of Belfort are not comprehended in the armistice. The Prussian line of demarcation for the southern armies is to be the line of the Loire. Favre returned to Paris yesterday morning. General Velden, Chief of Vinoy's Staff, and Captain Harrison, an aid of Trochu's, with three directors of the Mediterranean, Orleans, and Western Railways, accompanied him. Bourbaki shot himself yesterday.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 30—11 A. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for money and account. Bonds firm; Five-twenties of 1862, 91⅛; of 1865, 90⅜; of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 89⅜. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Great Western, 23½; Illinois Central easier at 110¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 30—11 A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—Petroleum closed firmer at 54 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 30—12·30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

LONDON, Jan. 30—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and account. United States bonds dull; 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 89¾; Atlantic and Great Western Railway firmer at 29.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—1·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8 1-16@8⅛d.; middling Orleans, 8 5-16@8⅜d. Sales on speculation and for export, 2000 bales. Cotton shipments to Bombay from last report to the 27th, 13,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer; California white Wheat, 12s. 2d.; red Western Wheat, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s.9d.@11s.4d.; red Western Wheat, 11s. 6d. Corn, new, 36s. Pork firmer at 95s. Bacon, 49s. 6d. for Cumberland cut and 51s. for short rib middles.

LONDON, Jan. 30—1·30 P. M.—Sugar on the spot firmer at 35s. 6d.; tea rrive, 31s.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Fall of Paris—How the News was Received in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The news of the fall of Paris has caused very little excitement here. The Germans are preparing for a grand celebration to-morrow.

Indian Depredations in Arizona.

Advices from Tucson and Preston, Arizona, represent that the Apaches in great numbers are committing depredations, murdering the white settlers and running off their stock.

Steamer Overdue.

The steamer Colorado is now overdue from Panama at this port.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Brooks-Hastings Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Hugh Hastings, the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, has discontinued the suit for libel which he brought against the *Evening Express* immediately after the appointment of the Congressional committee to investigate his corruption charges against the Hon. James Brooks. Hastings' refusal to answer the committee's question was based on the pendency of a libel suit.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Fire at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—A fire occurred this morning at 4 o'clock in the main building of Schalk's extensive brewery on Freeman street. The building was of four stories, and three of them, filled with malt, were destroyed. Loss, $25,000; fully covered by insurance. It is supposed the fire originated from the friction of the elevator.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Naval Constructor Davidson has been detached from special duty in the Bureau of Construction and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard. The orders of Chief Engineer Luckey to the Ticonderoga are revoked.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Wreck of a Steamer.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—The steamer Georgia, which arrived last evening, picked up, off Body Island, three boats laden with passengers from the steamer Kensington, lost on the passage from Savannah to Boston.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 110¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110¾; do. 1864, do., 109½; do. 1865, do. 109¾; do. 1865, new, 108¾; do. 1867, 108¾; do. 1868, 108¾; 10-40s, 109¾. Virginia 6s, new, 61½; Missouri 6s, 89¾; Canton Co., 70; Cumberland pref., 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 94¾; Erie, 21¼; Reading, 98½; Adams Express, 66¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 46⅞.

THE FALL OF PARIS.

PROSTRATE FRANCE.

Defeated and Dismayed.

THE WAR REVIEWED.

From Sedan to Paris.

Strasburg and Metz.

Their Siege and Fall.

THE CAPITAL INVESTED.

Vain Attempts at Relief.

The Army of the Loire.

Its Sad Discomfiture.

The East and the North.

A Succession of Failures

THE CULMINATION.

PARIS BOMBARDED.

Its Capitulation.

The War on the Ocean.

Its Fruitless Results.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Thus far there have been two great epochs in the struggle between Germany and France—the overthrow of the Second Empire by the capitulation of Sedan, and the collapse of the so-called republic by the capitulation of Paris. The origin of the struggle, and its progress up to the former event, we reviewed at length in an article published on the 6th of September last. We now resume the wonderful story at this point, and give, in as brief space as possible, a review of the contest from the overthrow of the Empire to the fall of the capital.

The Capitulation of Sedan.

The final struggle between the opposing armies in the neighborhood of Sedan took place on Thursday, September 1, resulting in the complete defeat and demoralization of Marshal MacMahon's army. The retreat of the French upon the fortress in their rear became practically a rout, and the renewal of the fight on the morning of the 2d was altogether out of the question. Marshal MacMahon having been seriously wounded during the battle, the command devolved upon General Wimpffen, who fully realized the critical nature of the situation. On the evening of Thursday Lieutenant-Col. von Bronsart, of the Prussian staff was sent forward by order of King William, and at once admitted into Sedan, where he was conducted into the presence of the Emperor of the French. Napoleon inquired the nature of his orders. The answer was—to summon the fortress to surrender. He was referred to General Wimpffen, and returned at once to the King's headquarters, accompanied by General Reille who bore to the King a letter from the Emperor, commencing with the words, "Not having been able to die at the head of my troops, I lay down my sword before your Majesty," and concluding by leaving everything to the discretion of the conqueror.

On the following day the terms of surrender were fully discussed and finally agreed upon between General Wimpffen and General von Moltke, the Chief of the Prussian general staff. The entire French army surrounded in Sedan were, by the terms of the capitulation, declared prisoners of war, such of the French officers as were willing to avail themselves of the privilege being, on account of the "valorous defense" made by them, set at liberty, with permission to retain their arms and personal effects. The fortress of Sedan was surrendered into the custody of the Prussians, and all the arms, except those belonging to the paroled officers, and *materiel* and paraphernalia of war, were turned over to the German commissary.

Previous to the capitulation, the Germans had captured nearly 25,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, and 25 guns. By the terms of capitulation they came into possession of one marshal of the empire, 39 generals, 230 staff officers, 2095 line officers, 84,433 unwounded, in addition to about 14,000 wounded soldiers, all the eagles of the captured regiments, 70 mitrailleuses, 330 field guns, 150 fortress guns, and 10,000 horses. Up to this date, the total captures of unwounded soldiers aggregated about 126,000. The army which surrendered at Sedan included four corps, among which the total of 84,433 unwounded prisoners was distributed as follows:—1st Corps, General Ducrot commanding, 32,400; 5th Corps, General Goze commanding, 11,106; 7th Corps, General Felix Douay commanding, 15,618; and 12th Corps, General Lebrun commanding, 25,309. General Wimpffen, with his staff, was accorded the privilege of leaving before the capitulation was consummated, and Marshal MacMahon lay suffering from his wound in a village near by.

The "Man of Sedan" and His Fate.

On the morning of September 2, Count Bismark, starting out to meet the vanquished Emperor, encountered him midway between Doncherry and Sedan, and a lengthy interview ensued. The Emperor endeavored to extort better terms for his army than had been granted, but the wily Prussian statesman declined to discuss the purely military question, which was already pending between General Moltke and General Wimpffen. In his turn, however, Bismarck broached the question of peace, only to be assured by Napoleon that, as a prisoner of war, he was not in a position to entertain the subject, which lay with the Government of the Empress Regent, at Paris. The interview between Napoleon and Bismarck took place about eleven o'clock in the morning, and shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon Napoleon and King William were brought together, by the earnest desire of the former, but not until the articles of capitulation had been definitely agreed upon and signed. Many versions of this famous meeting have been published, but the only one on which implicit reliance can be placed is that contained in King William's letter to Queen Augusta, dated September 3, in these words:—"The interview lasted fifteen minutes. We were both deeply moved at thus meeting again. What I felt, having seen Napoleon three years ago in the very summit of his power, I cannot describe."

Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, was assigned as a place of residence for the captive Emperor by King William, and for this place the imperial prisoner started at once, attended by a large cortege, including Prince Achille Murat. The party arrived on the evening of the 5th, and were received with marks of high consideration and all the ceremony befitting their former stations in life. There Napoleon has remained, surrounded by the semblance of power and the realities of luxury, employing his time meanwhile in making short excursions into the immediate neighborhood, and inspiring various documents intended to palliate the policy of his reign and the motives which drew him into the disastrous struggle with Germany. Just before the disaster at Sedan he had parted from the Prince Imperial, and that hapless youth had crossed the frontier into Belgium, whence he made his way without obstruction to England, and was soon joined by the exiled Empress at Hastings.

The Republic Proclaimed and Inaugurated in Paris.

The capitulation of Sedan and the surrender of Napoleon were accepted by all France as the virtual and actual overthrow of the Empire. The news of the disaster reached Paris on the afternoon of Saturday, September 3, and the capital was plunged into indescribable excitement. Vast crowds surged through the streets during the evening and throughout the night, demanding the *decheance*, or formal deposition of the Bonaparte dynasty, and the proclamation of the Republic. A session of the Corps Legislatif was held in the evening, but Count de Palikao's ministry was able to carry an adjournment until the following afternoon, without any action whatever being taken.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif were convened on Sunday, shortly after noon. In the former body, which was made up almost entirely of the mere creatures of the dynasty, there was a disposition to still cling to the empire, and the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" started by M. Rouher, the President, found a ready response. But the Senate was oppressed with a sense of its helplessness, and soon adjourned to await the action of the Corps Legislatif.

The latter body remained in session about three hours, the proceedings being characterized by the greatest confusion and uproar. The streets surrounding the place of meeting were densely crowded with people, who clamored for the *decheance* and the proclamation of the Republic. M. Thiers made an effort to secure the selection of a committee of five by the Legislative Body, to be charged with the government and defense of the nation until a Constituent Assembly could be convened. But the pronounced Republicans, under the leadership of Jules Favre and Leon Gambetta, saw their opportunity and fully answered the popular clamor by making the most of it. Eventually the mob made its way into the chamber, the adherents of the Empire withdrew, and the *decheance* was proclaimed by the Republican deputies, who, headed by Favre and Gambetta, hurried from the Chamber to the Hotel de Ville, where the Republic was formally proclaimed amidst a tumult of enthusiasm. The Republican deputies of Paris arrogated to themselves the duty of saving the nation, and under the title of the Government of National Defense, assumed the direction of affairs, with the tacit approval of the people. These deputies, eleven in number, were the following:—Jules Favre, Leon Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Emanuel Arago, Emanuel Cremieux, Garnier-Pages, Glais-Bizoin, Eugene Pelletan, Ernest Picard, Henri Rochefort, and Jules Simon.

The Government of Defense.

The Government of Defense went to work systematically, and on Monday morning the following Ministry was announced: — Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Isaac Cremieux, Minister of the Interior; Ernest Picard, Minister of Finance; Pierre Dorian, Minister of Public Works; Joseph Magnin, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction; Admiral Martin Fourichon, Minister of Marine; and General Leflo, Minister of War. Count de Keratry was installed in the important position of Prefect of Police, and Etienne Arago as Mayor of Paris.

General Trochu, who had been known as an Orleanist, was acting as Military Governor of Paris at the time of the overthrow of the empire. The people and the army reposed the utmost confidence in his ability and patriotism. There was, in fact, a universal, almost an instinctive belief that he was the greatest soldier in France, the one man to whom the nation could turn for salvation. Happily, he gave in his adhesion at the outset to the Republican movement, and was retained as Governor of Paris and nominal President of the Government of Defense. General Leflo did not at the outset assume the functions of the War Office, which were discharged nominally by Admiral Fourichon until about the 1st of October, when they devolved upon Cremieux, to be ultimately assumed, however, by Gambetta outside of Paris, while Leflo continued to exercise them in the Capital itself. Count de Keratry soon resigned the Prefecture of Police, to take a command in the army, the position which he had held being abolished. Etienne Arago also resigned from the Mayoralty of Paris in a few weeks. With these changes, the Gov-

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THE FALL OF PARIS.

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ernment of Defense remained as stated to the downfall of Paris.

The French Republic.

The Empress, deserted by all but one or two of her most devoted friends, left the Tuileries on Sunday evening, and in the general excitement escaped from Paris, making her way through Belgium to England, reaching Hastings, where the Prince Imperial had already arrived, on the evening of Thursday, September 8. She was accompanied by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, of Suez Canal fame, and a single female companion.

With the exit of Eugenie from Paris the Empire vanished, and its adherents united with the Republicans, Orleanists, and all the other political parties, to make a supreme effort at pushing back the invader.

At Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux the Republic was proclaimed almost simultaneously with the movement in Paris, and the transition was complete and practically instantaneous throughout France, the whole country, in the peril of the moment, acquiescing in the self-assumed authority of the eleven Republican Deputies of Paris. In a few days, however, trouble arose in some of the larger cities of the provinces. The socialist Democracy of Lyons and Marseilles were disposed to be troublesome for a time, and indulged in spasmodic outbreaks, but failing to secure the general support of the people, did not create much of a diversion.

On Wednesday, September 8, Minister Washburne, in pursuance of instructions from President Grant, formally recognized the new Government. This action was followed by Switzerland on the 9th. The Spanish Minister, Senor Olozaga, also opened official intercourse with the so-called Republic on the 8th, but misapprehended his instructions, and became involved in such a diplomatic muddle that he was obliged to return to Madrid. The Portuguese Minister entered into diplomatic relations with M. Favre on the 12th, and the representatives of some of the minor American republics also formally recognized the new Government. But Lord Lyons, the British Minister, whose recognition was so coveted, held aloof, having nothing more to do with the Republic than was necessary in the abortive peace movements which ensued, and the speedy investment of Paris soon put an end to all diplomatic movements and drove all the leading ambassadors out of Paris, except Mr. Washburne.

Paris Preparing for Defense.

On September 16, Paris was declared in a state of siege, and a grand exodus at once began, thousands of foreigners leaving the city before the German lines were drawn about it and ingress and egress stopped. The Government of National Defense proceeded about their task of preparing to encounter the advancing foe with great energy. The forts were manned, the ramparts were studded with cannon, and practically the whole population capable of bearing arms was levied *en masse* into the defensive army under Gen. Trochu. On September 16, the force under arms within the line of the forts was estimated at 438,000 men, including 80,000 regular troops, 20,000 sailors and marines, 20,000 gendarmes, and 318,000 National Guards, of whom 180,000 were Mobiles from the provinces.

The Government Moved to Tours.

Before the middle of September there was talk of removing the seat of government to Tours, 130 miles southwest of Paris, and preparations were begun for the accommodation of the Diplomatic Corps there. The administrative staff of the Ministry of the Interior to avoid interruption in the exercise of its functions by the advancing Germans, was the first section of the Government to desert the capital, arriving at Tours on September 13. A number of the leading journals then took the alarm, and were published in Tours after the 18th. Cremieux, the Minister of Justice, changed his quarters about the same time, discharging also the duties of Minister of War until the arrival of Gambetta. On the 17th, the greater portion of the Diplomatic Corps took up their quarters at Tours, and that city thenceforth, until its capture by the Germans, shared the government with Paris, M. Favre remaining behind to superintend the defense of the capital, while Gambetta, who escaped from Paris in a balloon on October 8th, relieved Cremieux of the duties of the War Office, and by the exercise of his dual functions as Minister of the Interior and of War, became the virtual Dictator of France outside of Paris. By the 25th of September all communication between the two seats of government was totally suspended, except through the agency of balloons and carrier-pigeons.

Marching on Paris.

The victorious army of Sedan resumed its march on Paris immediately after the surrender of the Emperor. By the 12th of September the German advance had occupied most of the towns and villages on the east and northeast of the capital at a distance of twenty-five miles, a temporary halt being then made to give the advocates of peace an opportunity to accomplish what they could. The small fortress of Laon, 74 miles northeast of Paris, was the first point at which a determined resistance was made, but the town surrendered on the basis of the capitulation of Sedan, on September 11, to avoid threatened destruction. Just as the Prussians were prepared to enter the place, the citadel exploded, through the act of a patriotic fanatic, 350 soldiers of both armies being killed, the French Mobiles suffering the most.

The advance on the capital was made in three parallel columns, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin commanding the northern column, the Crown Prince of Saxony, under the King of Prussia in person, commanding the central column, and the Crown Prince of Prussia the southern column. On the 16th there was a sharp skirmish with General Vinoy's corps, which took place in the immediate vicinity of Paris, between Forts Ivry and Charenton, and another encounter took place on the 19th near Forts Villejuif and Montrouge, in which General Vinoy was defeated with considerable loss. The Bavarians in this engagement took seven cannon and over a thousand prisoners, and drove the French back into their intrenchments. This action completed the investment of Paris, which, by the 22d, was pronounced completely besieged as far as strategical purposes required.

On the 19th an encounter had also taken place at Essones, near Orleans, in which an inferior German force was worsted while endeavoring to sever the railway connections of Paris with the south. The small comfort derived from this was, however, dispelled by the fall of Toul, an important fortress a few miles west of Nancy. The garrison made a stout resistance, but succumbed on the 23d, the Germans capturing nearly 3500 prisoners and 245 cannon. The fall of Toul enabled them to complete their railway communications with the east by the most direct and desirable route. This was accomplished on the 26th. On the 27th another terrible blow was dealt the French in

The Capture of Strasburg,

by which 451 officers and 17,000 men were taken prisoners and the key to the ancient province of Alsace placed in German hands. The investment of Strasburg had been commenced on the 10th of August, immediately after the battle of Woerth, with a force of 30,000 men under the command of the Grand Duke of Baden. The besieging force was soon increased to 60,000 or 70,000, mostly South German troops, under General von Werder, and on the 19th of August the bombardment was opened, to be kept up steadily until General Uhrich, the French commander, was persuaded to put an end to the sufferings of the inhabitants by surrendering just as an assault in force was about to be made.

The Siege of Paris.

The siege of Paris had at last become a stubborn reality, and the Parisians inaugurated that series of sorties which has become not less famous for its pertinacity than for its futility. The first sortie in force was made on September 30th, on the south of the beleaguered capital, against the 5th and 6th Prussian Corps, portions of the Crown Prince's army. The struggle lasted two hours, at the end of which time the French sought shelter under the guns of the forts, with a loss of at least 1000, while the Germans suffered inconsiderably.

Meanwhile there had been some futile talk of peace. Lord Lyons and Senor Olozaga had been busy to no purpose, and finally Favre himself tried his hand at it. On the 22d of September M. Favre had visited the Prussian headquarters at Meaux, where he had an interview with Count Bismarck. The only terms to which Bismarck would listen involved the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. This concession Favre, supported by his colleagues, repudiated, and in a circular issued on the 24th declared that "Paris is exasperated, and will rather bury herself beneath her own ruins than agree to such insolent pretensions." M. Thiers had likewise, on September 12, started on a peace mission, visiting London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, in the endeavor to interest the neutral powers in the cause of an honorable peace. But his mission was a total failure, and by the end of the month he was homeward bound.

The talk about peace had led the Government of Defense to contemplate the calling of a Constituent Assembly to ratify its terms and establish a permanent and authoritative government, but the failure of the negotiations led the Paris section of the Government to declare the elections postponed indefinitely. The Tours branch of the Government, however, concluded to proceed with the elections, and issued a decree fixing the 16th of October as the date. This action, which was taken on October 1, was reversed on the 9th, and the elections declared postponed until France should be free from invasion. Considerable discontent was manifested, both in Paris and the provincial cities, at this course. Early in October there were serious disturbances in Lyons, and later in the month Marseilles was greatly agitated by the demonstrations of the Red Republicans. Gambetta, escaped from Paris, announced his arrival at Tours on the 9th of October by the first of a series of formidable proclamations, by which cheap method he strove to the last to smother discontent and dispel despair. Gradually the provinces were quieted, before a grand crisis was precipitated by the fall of Metz and the occurrence of serious disturbances in Paris.

The friends of France, meanwhile, took encouragement from the noble manner in which Metz still held out, from several successful sorties from Soissons about the first of October, and from the stout resistance made by the petty fortress of Bitche, near the Bavarian frontier. Soissons, however, succumbed on the morning of October 16th, after a terrible destruction of life and property and a most heroic resistance. The Germans, under the command of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, had invested the fortiers with a force about 22,000 strong, for three weeks, the destructive bombardment, however, lasting only four days. With the surrender 4725 prisoners and 128 guns were captured, and a second railway line was opened between the army investing Paris and its base of supplies.

Even more important, temporarily, was

The Capture of Orleans,

which the Germans entered on the night of October 11, after a struggle lasting from 9 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening. The German army, which was commanded by General Von Der Tann, was made up principally of Bavarians, and was greatly superior, in point of numbers, to the French Army of the Loire, then just entering on that famous career upon which the hopes of France were centred so long. The Germans captured 6000 prisoners, drove the French to the left of the Loire, and threw the Government at Tours into a fright, by threatening to swoop down upon that city.

The Fall of Metz.

But a still more terrible blow was impending. On the 27th of October, all France was convulsed with desperation and despair by the capitulation of the "Virgin City" of Metz, through whose gates a hostile army had never before marched. A German force of about 200,000 men, under Prince Frederick Charles, had completely invested the fortress after Bazaine had been driven to the walls at Gravelotte, on the 18th of August. The investment partook of the character of a blockade rather than a siege, the policy of the German commander being to repulse all sorties merely, and leave the rest to famine. On the 23d of September, Marshal Bazaine had made a serious attempt at breaking through the German lines, following up this futile assault on the 24th of September, and again on the 27th. On October 3 there was another sortie, and still another on the 7th, most formidable and desperate of all, but equally unsuccessful. During the latter month, Bazaine figured occasionally in the negotiations for peace, but without any concert with the Republican Government, from whom he received no official communications, and to whom he was indebted for no pretense of an attempt at relief. General Bourbaki also engaged in the peace movement, passing, by permission, through the German lines and holding a conference with the Empress which came to nought.

There was anything but harmony in the councils of the generals shut up in the beleaguered fortress. It was believed that Metz could have held out much longer, but the policy of Bazaine prevailed, and on the morning of the 27th he capitulated, to be greeted throughout France, and especially by Minister Gambetta and other members of the Government of Defense, as a traitor for so doing.

The capitulation of Metz was even more disastrous than that of Sedan. The Germans came into possession of 53 eagles, 541 field and 800 siege guns, 66 mitrailleuses, and 300 000 rifles and sabres, in addition to about 155,000 prisoners who swelled the ranks of the captured French host to about 285,000. Among the prisoners were three Marshals of the Empire, Bazaine, Canrobert, and Le Boeuf, and Generals L'Admirault, Frossard, De Caen, Coffinieres, Soleille and Le Brun, and 37 other division and 100 brigadier-generals. But most important of all was the capture of the city itself, and its restoration to the dominion of Germany, to which it had belonged centuries before. The event was, indeed, one of such signal proportions that King William celebrated it by bestowing the unusual rank of Field Marshal upon Prince Frederick Charles, on October 29, the Crown Prince being complimented with a similar promotion, while General von Moltke, whose directing genius presided over all, was lifted from a simple baron to the rank of a count.

About this grand turning point in the history of the war also clustered the capitulation, on October 24, of the important city of Schlestadt, below Strasburg, with 2400 prisoners and 120 cannon, and the occupation of Dijon, 195 miles southeast of Paris, on the 30th.

Serious Disturbances in Paris.

The news of the fall of Metz was carried into Paris by M. Thiers, who had no sooner returned from his unsuccessful tour of the European courts than he resumed his efforts in behalf of at least a temporary cessation of hostilities. M. Thiers was suffered by the German authorities to enter Paris in the interest of an armistice, and as soon as news of the terrible disaster on the Moselle was generally known and admitted by the Government, and the announcement made that M. Thiers had entered the city to arrange for an armistice, the temporary reaction was tremendous. The discontented elements of the population were headed by Gustave Flourens, the blatant demagogue who had gained so much notoriety by his participation in the disturbances attending the funeral of Victor Noir during the previous winter, and had, like Victor Hugo, returned to Paris with the republic. By his rampant course he had succeeded in disgusting and alienating even Rochefort, his former coadjutor on *La Marseillaise*, and he seized upon this opportune moment for an attempt at supplanting the existing government. On the 31st of October, Flourens threw all Paris into a terrible tumult by invading with his adherents the Hotel de Ville, and making prisoners of several members of the Government. The Mobiles, the National Guard, and the sober-minded element of the population came to the rescue, and with their assistance the mob was dispersed before any serious mischief had been done. The Government, immediately after the suppression of the Red Republican demonstration, made an appeal to the people of Paris, who, by a vote of 557,996 yeas to 62,638 nays, declared their confidence in the constituted authorities.

Red Republican Disturbances at Marseilles.

Following closely upon the disturbances in Paris, there was a serious commotion at Marseilles, in which city the Red Republican element, thoroughly organized through the agency of the International Workingmen's Association, had from the first been formidable in numbers and pretensions. M. Alphonse Gent, who had been despatched by Gambetta to succeed Esquiros as Government Administrator, was assaulted on his arrival in the city on November 2d, and seriously wounded by a pistol shot. The proclamation of an independent Southern Republic followed on Nov. 2, but the demonstration did not assume formidable proportions, and at a municipal election held a few days afterwards, the Red Republicans mustered but 8000 votes, against 29,000 in the interest of order.

Futile Negotiations for an Armistice.

The disturbances which had marked the close of October in Paris did not dampen the peaceful ardor of M. Thiers. The latter had entered Paris on the 30th of the month, and after assuring the capital of the fall of Metz, had a prolonged conference with the Government. On the following day he returned to the German headquarters at Versailles, where he had consultations with the King and Bismarck, and on the 7th of November he was again permitted to consult M. Favre on the pending question. General Burnside had gone back and forth between Paris and Versailles several times just previous to M. Thiers' visits to the capital, and, by obtaining the views of the leaders of both parties to the struggle, had paved the way for M. Thiers' labors, although his own had been without any favorable result.

A fatal disagreement between Favre and Bismarck was developed by M. Thiers' negotiations. The Germans offered an armistice of twenty-five days to enable elections for members of a Constituent Assembly to be held, on the basis of the *status quo*. The French Government insisted, however, on the revictualling of Paris; to this the Germans would not consent, and so the negotiations ended in smoke. M. Favre, in a circular dated November 8, recounted the progress of the negotiations and their failure, saying that "Prussia proves anew, in rejecting the armistice, that she makes war for personal aims merely, and not for the interests of Germany." As a counterblast to this, Count Bismarck, in a circular bearing the same date as M. Favre's, expressed the conviction that the rulers of France did not desire to hear the views of the nation expressed through a representative parliamentary body, and insisted on a concession which they knew from the first to be unacceptable, "in order not to give the neutral powers, on whose support they counted, a direct refusal" to negotiate for peace.

The Germans Driven from Orleans.

After General Von Der Tann's victory at Orleans on the 11th of October, the Army of the Loire, now under the command of General d'Aurelles de Palladines, was thoroughly reorganized, and early in November assumed the offensive. De Palladines assaulted Von Der Tann's force on the 9th, the engagement, which was of a straggling character, continuing through the 10th, and resulting, through an overwhelming superiority in numbers, in driving the Germans out of the city of Orleans, which was occupied by the French on the last day of the fight. Von Der Tann was in a few days reinforced by General Wittich, Prince Albrecht, and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and, after effecting an orderly retreat to the northeast, awaited the advance of a portion of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, while the Army of the Loire, all aglow with the first substantial triumph which had attended the French cause, prepared to go to the relief of beleaguered Paris.

The Tide Turned Again.

On the 8th of November, the important fortress of Verdun, 25 miles west of Metz, on the Meuse, capitulated to the Germans, who added here about 4000 prisoners to the enormous number already captured. Neuf Breisach surrendered on the 10th, with 5000 additional, and the Germans thereby came into possession of all the strongholds on the Rhine. Dijon, from which the Germans had retired after their first occupation of the place, was re-entered on the 16th, and Thionville, just above Metz on the Moselle, capitulated on the morning of the 25th, after a determined and heroic resistance.

In the north a formidable French army, under General Faidherbe, had been organized in the neighborhood of Amiens. On November 23 this army was brought into action for the first time, a few miles south of the city, and was completely routed by a portion of the First German Army under General Manteuffel. The engagement was not a bloody one, but at its close the Germans, some 70,000 strong, occupied Amiens.

A Grand but Futile Effort to Relieve Paris.

Simultaneous with the occupation of Amiens, the French were engaged in making a desperate effort at breaking the lines around Paris. During October and November, the invested city had not been idle, but the sorties made by General Trochu had been more in the nature of feints, and the only thing accomplished had been the temporary disturbance of the German lines in the neighborhood of Versailles and St. Denis, about the middle of October.

On November 28, the main body of the Army of the Loire attempted to force a passage towards Fontainebleau. They encountered the army of Prince Frederick Charles at Beaune-la-Rolande, 26 miles northeast of Orleans, where they sustained a complete defeat, with the loss of over 5000 in killed and wounded, and several thousand prisoners, while the German loss was but little over 1000.

Simultaneous with the advance of De Palladines, General Trochu sallied out of Paris in great force. A wild rumor flew over the wires throughout the world that the German lines had been successfully pierced, and the Armies of the Loire and of Paris had effected a junction. But, after a struggle protracted from the evening of November 28 to the 3d of December, General Ducrot, who was in immediate command, was obliged to withdraw across the Marne, with an acknowledged loss of over 6000 in killed and wounded.

The Army of the Loire, undismayed by the defeat sustained on November 28th, renewed its efforts to advance towards Paris, but sustained successive defeats on the 1st of December, west of Orleans, by General Von Der Tann; on the 2d, near Bazoches-les-Hautes, by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg; and on the 3d, near Artenay, by Prince Frederick Charles. The result of these protracted engagements, according to M. Gambetta, was that "the Army of the Loire discontinued its forward movement," and evacuated Orleans, to save the city from destruction. For his grand failure, General De Palladines was deprived of his command, to which General Chanzy succeeded. During the series of engagements, the Germans captured 10,000 prisoners, 77 cannons, and 4 gunboats on the Loire.

The French Government Removed to Bordeaux.

Thus the first "supreme effort" to save France, after the fall of Metz, came utterly to naught. An essential result of the accumulation of disaster was the removal of the French Government from Tours to Bordeaux, which commenced on December 9th.

Further Disasters to the Army of the Loire.

On the 7th the assault on the Army of the Loire was renewed by Prince Frederick Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and after four days' severe fighting around Beaugency, a few miles southwest of Orleans, the French were driven back upon Blois and Tours, with great loss. Vendome, to the west of Orleans, was also occupied, the French retiring in the direction of Le Mans, 112 miles southwest of Paris, and the most important railway station west of the capital. Here General Chanzy made a halt, and was strongly reinforced before he again confronted the enemy. Tours, the abandoned deputy capital, was temporarily occupied by the Germans on December 20, without serious opposition.

On January 6 the German forces beyond Vendome encountered two corps of the Army of the Loire, which had again made an advance. A severe engagement ensued resulting in the defeat of the French, who retreated to the westward. Prince Frederick Charles, who was in command of the Germans, followed Chanzy closely, and on the 10th and 11th terrific engagements ensued near Le Mans, ending in the total rout of the Army of the Loire and its practical destruction. The Germans lost 177 officers and 3363 men killed and wounded, while the French, besides their killed and wounded, lost 22,000 unwounded prisoners. Thus the "forlorn hope" of Paris vanished.

Operations in the North.

General Manteuffel had occupied Rouen on the 4th of December, after several encounters with the army of Faidherbe, and left General von Goeben in command there. At the same time the Germans withdrew from Amiens and made a feint upon Havre. Serious fighting was renewed on the 22d and continued on the 23d, the French being defeated, and the year closed with Manteuffel in pursuit of Faidherbe's retreating army.

On the 2d, and again on the 3d of January, there were severe engagements near Bapaume, 25 miles northeast of Amiens, in which Faidherbe claimed the victory; but, if such it was, it was a fruitless one. After receiving heavy reinforcements, Faidherbe resumed the offensive, but on the 19th, after an obstinate fight of seven hours, was driven into St. Quentin, 40 miles east of Amiens, by General von Goeben, who had succeeded Manteuffel in the chief command in the north. St. Quentin was subsequently abandoned by the French, who retreated, in a totally demoralized condition, on Cambray, 30 miles north, to which place the Germans at once laid siege; and thence to the northwest, on Arras, Douai, and Lille, inundating the country to prevent effective pursuit. The disasters to the Army of the North were fairly on a par with those sustained by the Army of the Loire at Le Mans, the French loss being over 15,000, of whom 9000 were unwounded prisoners. The German loss was officially reported at 94 officers and 3000 men.

On the 9th of January, the fortress of Peronne, between Amiens and St. Quentin, had been captured, with 3000 prisoners, after the town was nearly destroyed by bombardment.

Operations in the East.

After the fall of Strasburg, General von Werder had proceeded to the South in the direction of Belfort, at the head of a considerable force. The badly-disciplined troops of Garibaldi and his two sons had been operating in the southern section of the Vosges for some time, without doing much damage or achieving many laurels. On November 26 and 27, they were routed by von Werder at Pasques, after which the latter proceeded to Belfort, to strengthen the besieging force. The fortress had been invested on November 3, and on the 16th and 23d the garrison had indulged in unsuccessful sorties. On December 18, a severe engagement took place at Nuits, 15 miles S. S. W. of Dijon, lasting five hours and ending in the capture of the town.

About the middle of December a formidable army under General Bourbaki was despatched to the Vosges, to confront Von Werder and raise the siege of Belfort. Dijon, which had been occupied the second time by the Germans on the 30th of October, was evacuated on the approach of the French, and occupied by Garibaldi's forces on December 29. On January 9 Bourbaki was defeated at Villersexel, 20 miles W. S. W. of Belfort, and on the 15th Von Werder successfully resisted a fierce assault on his position south of Belfort. Bourbaki renewed the attack on the 16th and 17th, but sustained a damaging defeat on both occasions, with heavy loss. He then withdrew his baffled army from the immediate vicinity of the German forces, and contented himself for some time with outpost skirmishing.

Active operations, however, were subsequently resumed in the neighborhood of Dijon, near which place the Germans were repulsed on January 22 by the Garibaldians, after a severely contested fight, according to French reports. But this success could not materially affect the critical position of Bourbaki, who found himself between the army of Von Werder, around Belfort, and a force under Manteuffel, who was hastening to the latter's assistance and to assume the chief command in the East.

Minor Military Movements.

On December 13, the minor stronghold of Pfalsburg, in the Vosges, 25 miles northwest of Strasburg, capitulated, after a protracted siege which had commenced on August 14, immediately after the battle of Woerth. Nearly 2000 prisoners and 63 cannon were captured with the fortress.

On December 14, Montmedy, 25 miles north of Verdun, surrendered, after a severe bombardment which effected a breach in the walls. The first engagement in the neighborhood had occurred on September 8, after which the town had been closely invested, the garrison making sorties on October 11 and November 16 and 17, but without any success except on the last occasion. The Germans captured 3000 prisoners and 65 cannon with the fortress.

The next minor capture of importance by the Germans was Mezieres, 50 miles northeast of Rheims, and near the scene of MacMahon's crushing defeat in September. The siege commenced immediately after the latter event, and the defense made by the garrison was heroic and unflagging. On September 26, an armistice of forty-eight hours was granted for the removal of the wounded; the garrison made a determined sortie on November 14; and on November 30, the Germans were twice repulsed in attacks on the town. On January 2, however, the fortress capitulated, with 2000 prisoners and 106 cannon.

Next came the fate of Longwy near the Belgian frontier, 33 miles north-northwest of Metz. Here the Germans again encountered a determined resistance. On January 21 the garrison made a successful sortie, dismounting several of the besiegers' guns and forcing them to withdraw their batteries to a greater distance. But on the 25th, the town at last fell into the hands of the Germans, with 3000 prisoners and 200 cannon.

The Bombardment of Paris.

Returning to the siege of Paris, we find Von Moltke politely informing Trochu of the disasters to the Army of the Loire and the reoccupation of Orleans, in a note dated December 5th. Trochu declined to verify the fact by sending one of his officers through the lines, under a proffered safe conduct, and prepared for another sortie. On the 21st, Vinoy and Ducrot again ventured beyond the range of the forts, Vinoy assaulting the German lines on the east of the city, and Ducrot on the south. It is said that 100,000 French troops participated in these sorties, which were comprehensive in plan, but feeble in execution and easily repulsed.

Thus far, the German army around the capital had been content in strengthening its lines and repelling the sorties of the garrison. But by Christmas it was prepared for more exciting work, and on the 27th the bombardment of Fort Avron, the most advanced of the French outworks east of Paris, was commenced. The French guns were silenced, and a Saxon detachment on advancing found the works abandoned. The Germans were thus established within the outer works of the French, at one of the weakest points along their line of defense, and within shelling distance of the city itself. The beginning of the end was at hand. To trace the progress of the bombardment in detail is as yet impossible; the barest outline must suffice. The abandonment of Fort Avron rendered the evacuation of other advanced posts in the neighborhood necessary, and the whole line of forts to the east was soon reduced to comparative silence. On January 5 the bombardment of the southern forts was opened, and continued with destructive effect, the fiery cordon being extended from the south to the north by the opening of the German batteries upon St. Denis on the 22d. Gradually the aim of the besiegers' guns was directed upon the city itself, and shells fell almost in the heart of the city, creating consternation and making havoc with life and property. The first shells fell within the *enceinte* on the 5th, and on the 8th the fire upon the city itself became well directed and continuous. In a circular issued on the 15th, the Government of Defense protested against the bombardment, because it was not preceded by a special warning to remove non-combatants and characterized it as "an act coldly calculated to devastate the city and strike terror to the citizens by murder and incendiarism."

Sorties, however, were again resorted to on the 13th, on the northeast, south, and southwest of the city, but, like all that had preceded them, they were unavailing. A more formidable sortie was made from Fort Mont Valerien, on the west, on the morning of the 19th. The French attacked the Germans in immense force, but after a terrible conflict, lasting six hours, their left was broken and they were driven back. The French loss was so great that they were compelled to ask an armistice of forty-eight hours, to collect their wounded and bury their dead, which was tacitly granted by the German pickets, although refused by the commanding generals.

The result of this unsuccessful attempt at diverting the enemy from their destructive work on the other side of the city was extremely depressing upon the army and people of Paris. Both soldiers and citizens at last abandoned their faith in Trochu, and the latter tendered his resignation, to appease the popular clamor, and leave the Government of Defense at liberty to meet the emergency as best they could. The Council of Ministers, on the afternoon of the 21st, accepted Trochu's resignation as Military Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, General Vinoy being appointed his successor. Trochu was retained, however, as Civil Governor of the city and nominal President of the Government of Defense. Gen. Vinoy accepted the command, on condition that stern measures should be adopted to repress the disturbances which were threatened by the Red Republican element. There was immediate opportunity for enforcing his repressive policy. On the night of Saturday, January 21, a disorderly mob assailed the Mazas prison, in which Gustave Flourens, Felix Pyat, and other revolutionary characters were incarcerated. They succeeded in liberating the prisoners, and on the following day a demonstration was made upon the Hotel de Ville, with the avowed object of deposing the Government. The crowd was not a large one, but their momentary success would have precipitated a crisis, and decisive measures were taken to avert a serious catastrophe. Five of the rioters and spectators were killed, and eighteen wounded, and this small expenditure of blood sufficed to suppress the demonstration and disperse the crowd.

The Capitulation of Paris.

The end was at hand. The new year was ushered in by the one hundred and fifth day of the siege. Saturday, January 28, extended the period of investment and isolation to one hundred and thirty-three days. For fully nineteen weeks Paris had been shut in from the great world of which it claimed to be the capital and centre. During the whole of this extended period a population of two millions had subsisted upon the stock of provisions accumulated in expectation of a siege. Not a loaf of bread or an ounce of meat had found its way into the city from without. Horse-flesh in time took the place of the ordinary animal food of civilized nations, and when this too began to fail, dogs, cats, and rats were brought into requisition. Even these unsavory aliments failed at last, and the people, long inured to unsatisfied hunger, were at last on the very verge of starvation. Terrible missiles of death were falling in the heart of the city; Flourens was again loose, and at the head of the mob which respected neither life, nor property, nor principle; the last "supreme effort" at a sortie had been the most signal failure of all—the end had come at last.

On the evening of Monday, January 23, M. Jules Favre, whose belief in the impregnability of Paris against the combined assaults of famine, fire, and fusillade had undergone a change, arrived at Bismarck's headquarters in Versailles, to propose capitulation. With the course of the negotiations we are not yet familiar, because of the conflicting and unauthenticated reports which have been borne across the ocean by the cable. There was naturally a higgling over the terms of the surrender, and several consultations were necessary before they could be arranged satisfactorily to both sides. On Thursday, the 26th, Favre again met Bismarck, being accompanied by M. Dorian, who had just succeeded General Leflo as Minister of War, and M. Picard, the Minister of Finance. On Friday, the 27th, another conference resulted in the settlement of the terms, and the fall of Paris was consummated on the following day, when the signatures of Bismarck and Favre were affixed to the capitulation and an armistice of three weeks' duration.

The War on the Ocean—A Greater Farce than that on Land.

At the time of the declaration of war by France against Prussia, the relative strength of the two powers on the ocean was as follows:—

	France.	*North Germany.*
Number of vessels	401	102
" " guns	3,045	620
Horse-power	92,627	10,770

Of the French fleet of 401 vessels, 62 were iron-clads, 264 screw steamers, 62 paddle-wheel steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The German total of 102 vessels consisted of 7 iron-clad screw steamers, 9 frigates and corvettes, 27 gunboats, and 59 sailing vessels. The French fleet was manned, when on a peace footing, by 2218 officers and 39,346 sailors, the total being swelled by the men of all grades and in all capacities attached to the service to 74,403; while there was provision for increasing this formidable force to about 170,000 in time of war. The German fleet, on the contrary, was manned by only 316 officers and 3500 seamen and boys.

This great disparity, as a matter of course, drove Germany from the ocean, and rendered a naval contest of any importance impossible from the outset. It likewise sufficed almost to annihilate the foreign commerce of Germany without the firing of a gun, while that of France remained practically secure from molestation. But Germany apprehended a greater misfortune even then this—a descent by a formidable fleet upon her coast, and the devastation of her sea board, if not an actual invasion of her territory. To guard against such disasters, extensive precautionary measures were taken; the buoys and lights were all removed, rendering the approaches to the coast exceedingly hazardous; the mouths of the Weser, Elbe, and Oder, and the harbors of Kiel and Stralsund, were protected by chains, sunken vessels and torpedoes; and two formidable armies were held in reserve—one of 108,000 men, under the command of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, on the Baltic coast, near the mouth of the Oder, and another of 58,000, under General von Falkenstein, near the mouth of the Elbe.

Previous to the outbreak of the war, the United States had become entirely dependent upon the North German lines of steamers for postal facilities with Europe, and an effort was made by our Government to secure the exemption of their steamers from capture or interference, which favor the Imperial Government declined to grant; and in consequence of the refusal, the North German steamers plying between New York and Bremen and Hamburg were obliged to seek safety in home or neutral ports.

Immediately upon the declaration of war great activity was displayed by France in preparing her navy for service against the enemy, Cherbourg being the natural point of departure for the armor-plated fleet, from which the most effective service was expected. The first division of the fleet which rendezvoused at Cherbourg took its departure for the Baltic on July 24th, under Vice-Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, to be followed soon after by the second division under Rear-Admiral Penhoet. Previous to sailing Admiral Bouet-Willaumez's fleet was honored by an unexpected visit from the Empress Eugenie, who came to bring the proclamation of the Emperor and bid adieu in the name of France. Subsequently, the French fleet from the Mediterranean, under Vice-Admiral Fourichon, who became Minister of Marine under the Government of Defense after the downfall of Napoleon, was despatched to the North Sea. It was by Admiral Fourichon that the proclamation, dated August 12, was issued announcing to the world the blockade of the whole North German coast, and granting a delay of only ten days to enable neutral vessels to complete their cargoes and leave the embargoed ports.

Before entering the Baltic Admiral Bouet-Willaumez captured two Prussian gunboats at the mouth of the Elbe, and tried the range of his guns on Wilhelmshaven, but without endeavoring to effect a landing. At Copenhagen the French fleet was received with great enthusiasm, and it was generally thought at the time

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THE FALL OF PARIS.

Continued from the Second Page.

that Denmark would be inveigled into an offensive and defensive alliance against Germany. The grossest mismanagement, however, was manifest from the start. The French commander did not attempt to take possession of one of the small islands on the coast of Holstein or Schleswig, to serve as a base of operations and a place of refuge, but contented himself with watching the enemy's seaboard, taking in coal and supplies on the open sea, and never coming to anchor except on retiring to the neutral waters of Denmark. His vessels were all of such great draught that it was impossible to approach the German coast near enough to inflict any damage, especially after the lights and buoys had been removed and false lights erected to attract his ships into shallow water and over torpedoes. His fleet was subject to constant surprises at night from the small Prussian *avisos*, and up to the time of Napoleon's overthrow there was but a single encounter of any importance with the enemy. This occurred on August 17, when the Prussian despatch-boat Grille started out of the Bay of Rugen to reconnoitre, and succeeded in drawing into a fruitless chase seven French iron-clads and two smaller vessels. Three Prussian gunboats soon joined the Grille, and a running fight of three hours ensued, in which no damage was done to either fleet, after which the Prussian vessels sought the protection of their shore batteries. On the 21st of August an equally farcical encounter took place off Dantzic, between the Prussian corvette Nymphe and three French iron-clads and a despatch-boat. This was the sum and substance of the naval operations in the Baltic. The blockade was not even effective, and vessels entered and left the ports of Dantzic and Koenigsberg freely from first to last.

In the North Sea there was absolutely no movements of sufficient consequence to record in this summary. The French fleet, formidable in numbers and armament, labored under the same disadvantages as that in the Baltic, and the downfall of the Empire reduced both squadrons to complete inactivity. The proclamation of the Republic was quietly, even enthusiastically, acquiesced in by the navy: Fourichon left his command to assume the functions of the Ministry of Marine; and on September 11 the blockade was formally and officially raised in both the North Sea and the Baltic, the greater portion of the fleet being recalled to protect Cherbourg, Havre, and Brest.

Subsequently, in October and November, the pretense of another blockade was made, and the order which had been given for the restoration of lights and buoys on the German coast was suspended. It amounted to nothing, however, and the service of the North German ocean steamers was resumed about the first of October, with tolerable regularity and perfect impunity. A large number of German merchant vessels, however, were captured during the progress of hostilities, and a few engagements took place in distant parts of the world. On the 10th of November a naval duel took place off Havana between the French war steamer Bouvet and the Prussian war steamer Meteor, the former carrying five guns and eighty men, and the latter three guns and sixty men. But little damage was done, the Meteor getting the best of the encounter. A combat likewise took place at some indefinite point in the Pacific, about the 20th of December, in which the Prussian frigate Medusa is reported to have sunk two small French gunboats. It has also been reported that the Prussian corvette Augusta ran down and sunk a French gunboat off the coast of Spain on the 12th of January, but no reliable particulars of the encounter have been received.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the standard dramas presented last week attracted excellent audiences, although the weather on several of the evenings was exceedingly unfavorable. On Saturday evening, in spite of the violent snow storm, there was a large attendance to witness Schiller's wildly energetic play of *The Robbers*, in which Mr. Thorne personated the hero, "Charles de Moor." There is a vast difference in the quality of Schiller's early and his later works, and *The Robbers* is in many respects a model of misdirected energy and bad taste. It is a violent protest against legalized wrong, and bears upon its surface the evidences of being the work of a young man of undisciplined genius, who has not yet gauged his own abilities or freed himself from the influence of his literary models sufficiently to avoid reproducing them. The play is full of echoes of some of the most energetic passages in the Scriptures and the writings of Shakespeare, and Schiller actually appears to have been unable to command language of his own in which to express the violence of his emotions. The very faults of the play aid in making it popular upon the stage, and it is a piece that is well worth seeing, for with all its palpable faults of style the dramatic construction is excellent, and it is undeniably a work of genius. The part of "Charles de Moor" is well suited to Mr. Thorne's style, and he played it on Saturday evening with all necessary vigor, securing liberal tributes of applause from the audience.

The standard plays represented during the past two weeks having been so successful, several of the most popular will be repeated during the present week. This evening *Hamlet* will be performed for the accommodation of those who were unable to attend last Monday on account of the storm. On Tuesday *Love's Sacrifice* will be given; on Wednesday, *The Hunchback;* on Thursday, *Wild Oats* and *Michael Erle ;* on Friday, *The Jealous Wife* and *Black Eyed Susan* for the benefit of Mr. Davenport; and on Saturday, *The Marble Heart.*

On Monday next the spectacular drama of *The Old Man of the Mountain*, by J. C. Foster, will be produced in handsome style. This piece was an immense favorite some years ago, but it has not been performed for a long time, and to the majority of play-goers it will be an entire novelty. It will be placed upon the stage with new scenery, dresses, appointments, and a largely increased company.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Leona Cavender made a decided hit last week, and she has accordingly renewed her engagement for five nights, and will appear in the drama of *Minnie's Luck.*

On Saturday evening next Mr. J. S. Clarke will commence a short engagement previous to his departure for Europe, by appearing as "Bob Acres" in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals.* During this engagement Mr. Clarke will appear in a number of his favorite parts, and the bill will be changed every evening.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, February 8, Mr. J. D. Stockton will have a complimentary benefit, which has been tendered him by his brother journalists, on which occasion his comedy of *Fox and Goose* will be represented, with Mr. Clarke as "Young Gosling."

AT THE ARCH a piece called *Paris; or, The Apple of Discord* will be perfosmed this evening.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will give two grand concerts at the Academy of Music this evening and to-morrow. Miss Kellogg will be assisted by Mr. James M. Wehli, pianist; Signor Veroni, tenor; Signor Randolfi, baritone; and Mr. George A. Colby, accompanyist. These will doubtless be very superior entertainments.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *The Drunkard*, which has proved a great success, will be repeated this and every evening during the week. The curiosities at the Museum may be seen from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

AT THE AMERICAN a new programme will be presented this evening, which will include a great number of interesting features.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new burlesque by E. N. Slocum, entitled *The Great City; or, Across the Plains*, will be performed for the first time this evening.

THEODORE THOMAS will give three grand orchestral concerts at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening. Miss Anna Mehlig, the celebrated pianist, will make her first appearance in Philadelphia at these entertainments.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—On Monday evening next an English opera season of six nights and one matinee will commence at the Academy of Music. On Monday *The Bohemian Girl* will be given; on Tuesday *Martha*, for the benefit of the Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Zimmerman, and Mr. Charles Campbell, the Box Book-keeper of the Academy; on Wednesday *The Marriage of Figaro*, for the benefit of Mrs. Seguin; on Thursday *Trovatore*, with Miss Emma Howson as "Leonora;" on Friday *Fidelio*, for the first time in this city in English, for the benefit of Mr. W. Castle; on Saturday afternoon *Oberon;* and on Saturday evening *Der Freischutz.* The sale of reserved seats will commence on Wednesday at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

ON THURSDAY EVENING next Professor Rogers will deliver a lecture on "Electricity," at the hall in Merchantville, New Jersey. The lecture will be illustrated by brilliant experiments, and will undoubtedly be exceedingly interesting.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the double-headed girl and other curiosities will remain on exhibition for a few days longer.

ROTHERMEL'S picture of "The Battle of Gettysburg" is on exhibition, day and evening, at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Finance Committee of Councils met on Saturday night and agreed upon reporting a bill creating a loan of $400,000 for the improvement of Broad street.

—Michael Kelly, aged 45 years, died on Saturday night from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs at his residence corner of Eighth and Lombard streets.

—About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon John Sykes, living at No. 1227 South Seventh street, while passing along Delaware avenue, near Chesnut street, in company with a friend, was met by James Dolan, when a dispute arose in relation to a dog, during which Dolan, it is alleged, fired a pistol, the shot taking effect in the right leg of Sykes, causing a slight wound, and Dolan was arrested.

—As has been previously announced, the body of James Haggerty, who was killed a few days since in New York by William Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," arrived in this city on Thursday night. Yesterday the funeral took place from the residence of the mother of the deceased, Twenty-third and Filbert streets. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the funeral cortege was one of the largest ever seen in this city. The corpse was neatly laid out in a handsome rosewood burial casket, and in a rich satin shroud. Nearly one hundred carriages were used to convey the mourners to the Cathedral Cemetery, where the interment took place. Father Sharkey, of the Cathedral Chapel, officiated.

—Yesterday morning between twelve and one o'clock, while Jacob Roos, who resides at No. 1234 Buttonwood street, was passing the corner of Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, on the way to his home, he was set upon by two men and knocked down and stabbed in the abdomen and groin, receiving four wounds which will probably prove fatal. He was taken to his home and from thence to the German Hospital, where he lay last evening in a very critical condition. Alderman Becker was sent for yesterday and took the following ante-mortem statement:—

"Jacob Roos says that he was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and is twenty-nine years of age. On Saturday evening, between twelve and one o'clock, January 29, 1871, whilst I was passing the corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill [Buttonwood] street, I was attacked by two men and stabbed by them. I was stabbed about the abdomen, from the effects of which I really believe that my life is in danger, and to the best of my knowledge and belief I think that Henry Welsh is one of the party that attacked me. Can't tell that their object was to rob me or not. JACOB ROOS.

"Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 29th day of January, 1871. WM. P. BECKER, Alderman."

In consequence of this declaration, Welsh, who resides at No. 1324 Whitehall street, was arrested yesterday and committed to await the result of Roos' injuries.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Legislature of West Virginia votes for a United States Senator to-morrow.

—An effort to have the Territory of New Mexico admitted into the Union as a State will be made during the week.

—The funeral of the late George Ticknor took place from his residence in Boston on Saturday, attended only by his near relatives.

—The apothecaries of Boston are moving to bring about such reforms in their calling as will protect the public from being imposed upon by incompetent druggists.

—The latest news from the striking coal miners is that many of them intend resuming work shortly, and that there is a fair prospect of a speedy close to the strike.

—General Sickles has given a grand State banquet to the Spanish Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps. It terminated by the conclusion of an important negotiation between the United States and Spain.

—The boilers of the steamer W. R. Arthur, from New Orleans for Louisville, were exploded on Saturday morning, when fourteen miles above Memphis, and immediately took fire. About sixty lives are supposed to have been lost.

—Secretary Fish has received a telegram from Mr. Moran, Charge d'Affairs at London, saying that all the Paris forts had capitulated, and an armistice, by land and sea, was signed on Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, by Bismarck and Favre.

Foreign Affairs.

—Many of the French soldiers are flocking towards the Swiss frontier.

—The ultimatum of the French capitulation rests with the National Assembly which is to meet.

—The Italian Senate has just voted in favor of removing the capital of their country to Rome.

—Switzerland has a force of thirty-five thousand men stationed on her frontier to protect her neutrality.

—General Bourbaki attempted to kill himself after his defeat at Belfort, and his injuries are so severe that his life is despaired of.

—Bismarck denies that he has ever negotiated for the restoration of the Bonapartes, or that he intends to interfere in the domestic affairs of France.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

The Capitulation of Paris—Surrender of Paris Officially Announced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Mr. Moran, Charge d'Affaires at London, dated January 29—A. M.:—The German ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts and an armistice of three weeks by land and sea was signed about 8 o'clock last evening, at Versailles, by Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre. The army of Paris remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they are to be disarmed or not. No details have yet been received. Count Bernstorff thinks it important that the fact that the armistice extends on the sea should be made known as widely as possible.

BISMARCK CARRIES HIS POINT—CAPITULATION MEANS PEACE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—(Special to the N. Y. *World.*)—M. Favre was in conference with Bismarck at midnight, and the latter carried his point, and the capitulation involves peace, the cession of Alsace and German Lorraine and part of the fleet, a money indemnity to be guaranteed by the municipalities, a portion of the German army to return home and the war is to cease. It is necessary that some territory be retained to secure the fulfilment of the compact. The Mobiles are to be sent home and the German army is to enter Paris. The Emperor will return immediately to Berlin.

A COUNCIL OF WAR HELD.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Bismarck, on January 24, visited Favre, who had come to Versailles. An hour afterward a council of war was held, at which the Emperor William, the Crown Prince, Generals Moltke, Boyen, and Von Roon, and Count Bismarck were present. At its conclusion another conference took place between Bismarck and Favre, and the latter returned to Paris. In the afternoon, after receiving a confirmation of the news of the disturbances in the capital, Favre returned to Versailles, and on the next day resumed negotiations with Bismarck.

There has been no correspondence between Beust and Bismarck in regard to the preliminaries of peace.

THE EXTENT OF THE ARMISTICE.

The *Times* of this morning publishes the following:—

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29.—An armistice has been agreed upon which is to extend immediately to the whole of France. There was a great agitation in Paris last night, and the beating of drums and shouts of the multitude within the walls were plainly heard.

GERMANS OCCUPY THE FRENCH FORTS.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29.—The German troops occupied the forts around Paris at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

FRENCH SURRENDER THEIR ARMS.

The entire garrison of Paris, except the National Guard, surrender their arms. The armistice expires on February 19.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 29—4:30 P. M.—The Emperor William has sent the following despatch to the Empress Augusta:—

"VERSAILLES, Jan. 29—2 P. M.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The regulars and Mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as soon as the arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions. The ground between the opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of our patriotism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy. May peace soon follow. WILHELM."

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Sigierville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Sigierville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Allertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10:30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2:30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Kelserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8:30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2666 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail.*

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

GRINDSTONE HACKERS FOR TRUING stones save the stone. No dust! No delay! Iron boxes for stones. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ 9th EIGHTEENTH Street.

TOOLS FOR MACHINISTS, LATHES, Boring, Screw and Cog-Cutting, Planing, Slotting and Punching Machines. Heavy, and of the best material and work. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 4 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. 139 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

TO IRON MANUFACTURER

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
Office Lighthouse Engineer Third District,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.,
January 13, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW-PILE LIGHT-HOUSES.

SEALED PROPOSALS from Iron Foundries will be received at this office until MONDAY the 13th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the entire IRON and WOODWORK of TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, the plans and specifications of which are for inspection at this office. A suitable place will be provided by the contractor for the setting up of the entire structure for inspection and acceptance.

The contractor, who must be a manufacturer of iron, will include in his proposals the cost of taking down and delivering on board the vessels provided by the undersigned for shipment of the same.

Proposals will state the time of completing the structures.

The right to reject any proposals that may be deemed disadvantageous to the Government is reserved.

Proposals will be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to each proposal, and will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposal for Screw-pile Lighthouses." J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.,
1 20 12 13 Lighthouse Engineer Third District

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the south side of Cherry, west of Tenth street, in the Tenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19 23 28 F1 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, Southeast corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Twenty-third and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth Ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19 23 28 F1 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an Extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward; said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19,23,28,F1 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the first day of February next, inclusive, for the erection of a Board Fence inclosing the site for the Public Buildings upon Penn Square, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 205 S. Sixth street.

Bids will be based upon the privilege accorded to the contractor to use the surface of said fence for advertising purposes, under such regulations and restrictions as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

All proposals to be addressed to the President of said Commissioners.

JOHN RICE, President,
No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street.
CHARLES R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 1 25 7t

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

187 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RETURN FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION
DOUBLE COMPANY,
UNEQUALLED CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA.
C. D. HESS & CO.....Proprietors and Managers
C. RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Operatic Directress
The Company embracing the following
EXTRAORDINARY ARRAY OF TALENT:
Mrs. C. R. BERNARD, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, Sopranos.
Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contraltos.
Messrs. WILLIAM CASTLE, BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, J. H. CHATTERSON, Tenors.
Messrs. S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRI DRAYTON, A. HOWELL, Bassos.
Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, Buffo.
GRAND CHORUS OF SOLO VOICES, transported with the Company entire, and the MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA
Conducted by.....Mr. S. BEHRENS.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, February 6.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY, BENEFIT of Treasurer ZIMMERMAN and CAMPBELL.
MARTHA. MARTHA.
WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF ZELDA SEGUIN.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
THURSDAY, IL TROVATORE.
First appearance of Miss EMMA HOWSON as LEONORA.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF WILLIAM CASTLE; FIDELIO (Beethoven's only opera—first time here in English).
SATURDAY MATINEE—DORON.
SATURDAY NIGHT—DER FREISCHUTZ.
Admission $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The sale of reserved seats, for one or more nights, will commence at North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, on Wednesday morning, February 1, at 9 o'clock.
LIBRETTOS.—The authorized and correct editions of the operas, as sung by this company, can only be procured at the above store and *inside* the Academy. Those offered for sale on the sidewalks and at places not here designated are unreliable. 1 28

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager
THE LEGITIMATE IN THE ASCENDANT.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 30,
in accordance with the desire of numerous parties, Shakespeare's
HAMLET,
THE PRINCE OF DENMARK,
E. L. DAVENPORT
Supported by
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., as.....The Ghost.
Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT as.....The Queen
Miss PHILLIS GLOVER as.....Ophelia
Aided by
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
TUESDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
WEDNESDAY—THE HUNCHBACK.
THURSDAY—WILD OATS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT, upon which occasion will be presented the comedy of THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Mr. Oakley (for the first time),
Mr. E

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE FALL OF PARIS.

PARIS has fallen, and, leaving all sentimentalism out of the question, just men of all nations will declare that her fate is deserved. For years this city has been a hot-bed of the most seductive vice and immorality, and the rank corruption that the imperial system has fostered, and by which it happily fell, we hope forever, has shamed the civilization of the age until all men and women who have any respect for decency, not to speak of religion, feel that nothing but some terrible disaster, such as has overtaken her, could make her people feel what their real degradation was. That Paris should make a determined resistance was no more than was to be expecteds for the valor of her citizens none doubted; but it cannot be said that the siege has been a remarkable exhibition of heroism on the part of the people of the city, for many towns have suffered more and have held out longer. It is a matter for congratulation, however, that the capitulation has taken place before the work of destruction has been carried to extreme lengths, and Paris now, although sadly defaced, still retains intact her most beautiful public edifices, historical monuments, and noble collections of art. These are things the world cannot afford to lose, and we are profoundly thankful that the German guns have been allowed to spare them. The fall of Paris, even more than any previous calamity of the war, will be an affliction that the French people will find it hard to bear; and it certainly ought to convince them of the utter uselessness of further continuing a struggle in which they can gain nothing but defeat and humiliation. The terms granted by the Germans are, under all the circumstances, not ungenerous; and the National Assembly which the terms of capitulation provide for will, if it is composed of really patriotic men, effect a peace even if it has to surrender the territory that the Germans demand, and pay them an indemnity for the sacrifices they have made in a war forced upon them by French ambition. The fall of Paris was a necessary prelude to negotiations for peace, and now that the great city is prostrate at the feet of the Germans, the last scenes of the most remarkable conflict of modern times should be near at hand.

THE ACQUITTAL OF DR. NEVILLE.

THE trial of Dr. W. H. H. Neville, on the charge of infanticide, which resulted on Saturday last in the complete vindication of the accused, was certainly one of the most remarkable that has ever occurred. The testimony brought forward by the prosecution was so direct and conclusive that it would undoubtedly have secured the condemnation of the unlucky physician, if he had not been able to prove an alibi so clearly that the District Attorney and the Judges were obliged to unite in demanding a verdict of not guilty. Dr. Neville, by a most fortunate circumstance, was able to show his whereabouts for several hours before and after the time at which the witnesses for the Commonwealth said the crime was committed, and to prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it was impossible that he should have been the guilty party. He is therefore entitled to the sincere congratulations of his fellow-citizens upon the emphatic vindication of his character, and to their sympathy for the sufferings he has endured by a long and undeserved imprisonment, and all the other injuries that have resulted from the false accusation put upon him. It was certainly a grievous wrong that Dr. Neville should not have been allowed to establish his innocence weeks ago, and it is not to be wondered at that he should be disposed to blame the District Attorney; but no impartial person who understands the facts of the case, and the imperfect workings of our system of criminal jurisprudence, will be able to accuse Mr. Sheppard of having failed in his duty in the matter. The wrong done to Dr. Neville resulted from the imperfections of the law, and not from any neglect on the part of the District Attorney, who, we believe, endeavored to bring the case to trial at as early a day as possible. It is of course but a poor consolation to Dr. Neville to know that he has been the victim of imperfect laws, but any citizen is liable to suffer as he has done, and no legal code that could be devised by human wisdom would be able to prevent innocent men from being accused of crime or of enduring the consequences of such accusation.

In alluding to this case we cannot avoid mentioning one very remarkable circumstance connected with it, and that is the brutal behavior of the principal witnesses for the Commonwealth. These women were willing to swear positively that Dr. Neville was the man who threw a box containing a living child into Cohocksink creek, and yet they acknowledged that when the child was rescued alive from the water they took no measures whatever to preserve it, but allowed it to remain exposed in the yard of their dwelling for several hours while they went on with their work, as if it were a thing of no consequence. The conduct of all connected with the finding of the child was most extraordinary, and while Dr. Neville was acquitted, the principal witnesses against him are convicted before the community by their own testimony of gross brutality, to say the least that can be said in regard to them.

It is sincerely to be hoped that efforts will still be made to discover who the guilty person or persons were in this affair, and to bring them to justice. This much at least the officers of the law owe to an outraged community and to an innocent man, who has suffered in pocket and reputation for a crime that he certainly did not commit.

PAVING BROAD STREET.

WE do not object to the construction of a wooden pavement on Broad street at the expense of the city, but if this point is to be conceded, tax-payers have an undoubted right to expect and demand that this work will be completed at the smallest possible cost. We are therefore pained to hear rumors that there is great danger that Philadelphians are about to be mulcted, not merely in money enough to construct the proposed pavement, but in a sum sufficiently large to enrich a ring of contractors. It is alleged that the proprietors of several antagonistic pavement patents, who have been loudly declaring during the last few years that whenever the opportunity offered they would take the contract for paving Broad street at bare cost, have recently effected a combination whereby they propose to divide the work of laying the pavement, and to demand for each section of it about twice as much money as it is intrinsically worth. It is also said to be part of this scheme to hasten an appropriation by Councils by the threat that the Legislature will create a street-paving commission, and direct or compel Councils to make the desired appropriation. We scarcely suppose that the legislative movement will be vigorously or sincerely pursued, but it was quoted at a meeting of the Finance Committee of Councils on Saturday night last, with evident effect, as a good reason why a loan of $400,000 should be created to pave Broad street. The point to which we wish to direct especial attention is, that if this proposed appropriation is not hedged round with wise restrictions, a large portion of it will probably be stolen. The alleged programme is that one wood pavement company is to take the upper part of the city, while another company takes the lower part of the city, and each charges a price per foot twice as large as should in justice be paid: and we sincerely hope that Councils, in their wisdom, patriotism, and disinterestedness, will break up this arrangement. Why cannot they appoint a committee, consisting of citizens of irreproachable character, to thoroughly investigate the whole subject of wood pavements, and to insert proper restrictions in the proposed contracts?

A REVIEW OF THE WAR.

IN view of the absorbing interest which hangs about the fall of Paris, we present elsewhere to-day a complete and carefully-prepared review of the great struggle between France and Germany, from the date of the capitulation at Sedan to that of the fall of Paris. The history of the earlier period of the war was narrated at considerable length immediately after the overthrow of the Empire, and it is only necessary to repeat in this connection a bare summary of the leading events.

The candidature of Prince Leopold for the vacant throne of Spain was first broached to his colleagues by Marshal Prim on the 4th of July, and on the 5th it first became known to the world outside of diplomatic circles. On the 6th, the Duc de Gramont, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced to the Chambers that under no pretext would France permit a German power to place one of its princes on the throne of Charles V. Then ensued the conferences between M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador to Prussia, with King William, at Ems. On the 12th the withdrawal of Prince Leopold from the candidature was announced, and on the 14th the Duc de Gramont acknowledged the official notification of the withdrawal. On that occasion he said:—"The negotiations which we have been pursuing with Prussia *have had no other object, but they have not yet terminated.*" Yet, on the very next day, the Duc de Gramont formally announced to the Senate and Corps Legislatif the declaration of war by France against Prussia.

On July 27 a decree was published appointing the Empress Eugenie Regent of France, and on the 28th the Emperor left St. Cloud, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, arriving on the afternoon of the same day at Metz, to place himself at the head of his principal army. On the 2d of August, the hostile forces came face to face for the first time at Saarbruck, on Prussian soil, where a large French force indulged in cannonading a mere handful of Germans for two hours, the Prince Imperial exhibiting so much calmness during the uproar that "the soldiers wept at his tranquillity." The French having struck the first blow and been the first to cross the line, the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia was at once put in motion, and on the 4th of August it encountered and defeated a portion of Marshal MacMahon's army at Weissenburg. On the 6th MacMahon was again engaged at Woerth, and, after a terrible and destructive struggle, completely routed by the Crown Prince and driven towards Paris. On the same day the Prussian right, under General von Steinmetz, advanced across the border, routing General Frossard at Forbach, and driving him back upon Metz. The result of these two disastrous defeats was the overthrow of the so-called liberal ministry of Ollivier, which was driven from power on the 9th of August, and the formation of a reactionary ministry under the leadership of the Count de Palikao. Then followed a series of terrific engagements around Metz, between the French under Marshal Bazaine and the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles, commencing on the 14th and culminating at Gravelotte on the 18th. As the result, Bazaine was defeated in his attempt at withdrawing his army from the line of the Moselle and the neighborhood of Metz, and driven back under the guns of that fortress, to be there held as in a vice until famine became the ally of the Germans and forced him to capitulate. MacMahon, retreating first to the northwest and then to the west, was followed by the victorious Crown Prince at his leisure. At Chalons, MacMahon turned to the north, suffering the advance of the Crown Prince's army to make a threatening demonstration towards Paris, while he mustered his forces near Rheims, with a view of endeavoring to relieve Bazaine. As soon as his purpose was well defined, the army of the Crown Prince was diverted from the advance upon Paris, and, reinforced by a portion of the army which had invested Metz, was hurled upon MacMahon at Sedan. The French commander started on his eastward movement on the 25th of August. On the 30th, a preliminary battle was fought at Beaumont, and on the two succeeding days the grand conflict around Sedan was waged, to terminate on the 2d of September in the capitulation of the entire French force and the surrender of the Emperor in person.

Thus far, the war had been a hand-to-hand struggle in the open field, in which superiority in numbers and discipline had given the Germans invariably the advantage. With the overthrow of the Empire and the promulgation of the Republic the contest was changed into a struggle for the possession of the cities and fortresses between the capital and the frontier, the interest centering at Paris after the downfall of Strasburg and Metz. The movements of the Army of the Loire in the neighborhood of Orleans, and of the Army of the North around Amiens, were all directed with the view of molesting the Germans in the siege of the capital; while those of the Army of the East had for their object the protection of Lyons and the raising of the siege of Belfort. This change in the nature of the struggle has involved less radidity of action, but has been equally fruitful of results, and now another culminating point has been reached, by the addition of Paris to the long list of captured cities, towns, and fortresses which includes Laon, Toul, Strasburg, Orleans, Soissons, Schlestadt, Metz, Dijon, Verdun, Neuf Breisach, Thionville, Amiens, Rouen, Vendome, Tours, Le Mans, Pfalsburg, Montmedy, Nuits, Mezieres, St. Quentin, and Longwy.

ON SATURDAY evening a complimentary banquet was given by the journalists in Washington to Colonel John W. Forney on the occasion of his leaving that city for the purpose of assuming the personal charge of the *Press* of this city. The banquet appears to have been a very enjoyable affair, and as an expression of good feeling towards Colonel Forney by his brother journalists in Washington, it was undoubtedly well deserved. Colonel Forney has in many ways been of essential service to the correspondents and other newspaper men stationed in Washington, and his many courtesies, as this banquet testified, are gratefully appreciated by them. Colonel Forney's personal supervision will undoubtedly be of material advantage to the *Press*, and we cordially extend him a welcome on his return to join permanently the journalistic corps of this city.

BRANDY.

FINE OLD BRANDY,
JUST IMPORTED FROM
Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
VINTAGE OF 1840.
IN SMALL PACKAGES OF TEN GALLONS,
For Sale at a very low price by
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 27 3t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

MEMORANDUM
EMORANDUM
I MUST GO TO-DAY
AND BUY ME
A FINE WINTER SUIT
FROM THE IMMENSE LOT
OF THE WINTER STOCK
NOW SO RAPIDLY SELLING
AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
Dealers in Ready-made Clothing.
CUSTOMER WORK
Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with
CUTTERS
Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

SKATING PARKS.

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK, TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL ICE,
SPLENDID SKATING,
OPEN DAILY (Sundays excepted) TILL 10 P. M.
THIS EVENING, January 30, 1871,
By General Request,
GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE!
KING CARNIVAL ON ICE.
NOTICE.—By urgent request of our patrons who were unable to attend our last Coterie Fantastique on account of the inclemency of the weather, we have consented to give another
GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE.
MANY NOVELTIES WILL BE INTRODUCED.
Philadelphia's best Skaters will be present.
FULL BAND OF MUSIC.
Costumes, masks, etc., at the Rink by M. A. Waas. Admission as usual. No extra charge. All tickets good for this occasion.
Positively no postponement on account of snow or rain storms.
1t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
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Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

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SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
THERMOMETERS,
MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING
Instruments,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,
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H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
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SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
BRADBURY'S PIANOS,
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,
An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
COULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
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J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH STREET.
GOOD BLACK SILKS
UNDER VALUE,
BETWEEN SEASONS.
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MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
Have now in store a full assortment of
Ladies' and Children's French Caps.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure Edgings and Insertings.
French Work Edgings and Insertings.
WHITE GOODS.
Pique, Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss, French Muslin, Tarlatan, Laces! made-up Lace Goods, and every variety of desirable WHITE GOODS at a reduction in price.
INFANTS' OUTFITS on hand and made to order. 1 13 t3lrp fmw

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired. Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
12 tf No. 20 N. SEVENTH Street.

CHESNUT STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Nos. 1729 and 1731, 40 feet front by 120 feet deep to street at the back. Apply to JOHN CRUMP, No. 1731 CHESNUT Street, or at COLONNADE HOTEL. 1 26 13t*

FOR SALE. MEDIUM SIZE, MODERATE price, very desirable House, No. 2007 Walnut street. Back buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order. S. KINGSTON McCAY,
1 28 10t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, No. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street, is now open daily at 11 o'clock. Patients treated free of charge.
S. D. GROSS, M. D., President.
Dr. L. A. DUHRING,
Attending Physician. 1 30 mwf 6t*

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7'30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.
With the same entire confidence which Jay Cooke & Co. commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, they now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Seven-Thirties to their friends and the general public.
GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.
PERFECT SAFETY!—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—
1. Over two thousand miles of road, with stock, buildings, and all other equipments.
2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.
While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.
THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
PROFITABLENESS.—United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5¾ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4¾ per cent., or if in three years, only 3¾ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.
$1100 currency invested now in United States $5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7·30s will yield per year in gold, $80 80. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.
RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 1·10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
For sale in Philadelphia by
Bowen & Fox, 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
Clendening, Davis & Co., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
Townsend Whelen & Co., No. 309 WALNUT Street.
D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
Barker Bros. & Co., No. 28 South THIRD Street.
William Painter & Co., No. 36 South THIRD Street.
T. A. Biddle & Co., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co., No. 20 South THIRD Street.
Bull & North, No. 131 South THIRD Street.
Sterling & Co., No. 110 South THIRD Street.
P. S. Peterson & Co., No. 39 South THIRD Street.
B. K. Jamison & Co., N.W. cor. THIRD and CHESNUT.
Emory, Benson & Co., No. 6 South THIRD Street.
Narr & Lardner, No. 30 South THIRD Street.
John S. Rushton & Co., No. 50 South THIRD Street.
Wallace & Keene, No. 148 South THIRD Street.
George J. Boyd, No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. Wiltbank, No. 305 WALNUT Street.
J. H. Trotter, No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. Palmer & Co., No. 26 South THIRD Street.
John K. Wildman, No. 26 South THIRD Street.
Bioren & Co., No. 150 South THIRD Street.
W. T. Elbert, No. 321 WALNUT Street.
Charles B. Keen, No. 325 WALNUT Street.
D. M. Robinson & Co., No. 133 South THIRD Street.
Wm. C. Morgan & Co., No. 23 South THIRD Street.
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Raley & Wilson, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
C. & W. Y. Heberton, No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
James E. Lewars & Co., 1 26 No. 17 S. THIRD Street.

CARLISLE CO.'S
A 1
SILK FINISHED SPOOL COTTON,
FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.
WARRANTED 200 YARDS.
THE BEST THREAD IN THE MARKET.
CALEB J. MILNE,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 118 CHESNUT STREET,
1 30 6t4p* PHILADELPHIA.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the DOMESTIC DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, who has had twelve years experience, and can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a WORKING PARTNER or otherwise, in same or other business.
Best references as to character and capacity.
Address "Business," at this office. 1 17 12trp*

Percy B. Spear.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

The newspapers of to-day credit the American Board of Missions with the endorsement and appointment of Percy B. Spear as an Indian agent. This is incorrect. Mr. Spear was recommended to the President by the "American Church Missionary Society," a partisan society, outside of any control of the General Convention of the Church. The Board of Missions is the only authorized agency of the whole Church for mission work, and it is constituted without reference to any party predilections. The American Church Missionary Society is the voluntary agency of a minority of extreme men who claim to represent the "evangelical" sentiment of the Church. Their unfortunate selection seems to show that men may be so blinded by party prejudice that they sometimes fail to discover a want of moral principle. As the Board of Missions did not make this nomination, and as the Church is no wise responsible for it (save as the act of individual members), I will be glad if you will make this correction.

A LAYMAN.

PRETTY FEMALE COUNTERFEITERS.

Shoving the Queer—A New Field for Women.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday last has the following:—

Marshal Van Sandt, of Middletown, Butler county, arrived in this city this morning with a couple of very interesting female prisoners, whom he had picked up in his bailiwick on the charge of having in their possession and passing counterfeit money.

The girls are named Gertrude and Mollie Stadtfeldt, and are aged twenty and sixteen respectively. They hail from Dayton, Ohio, where their father, Nicholas Stadtfeldt, runs a match factory.

Their plan was to visit the groceries and dry goods stores and buy small bills, presenting each time a counterfeit ten-dollar national bank bill, and receive good money in exchange.

They were arrested and arraigned before a village magistrate, who held them until they could be taken in charge by a Deputy United States Marshal and brought to the city for trial.

After the arrest of the girls, an investigation disclosed the fact that bills of the same kind had been passed in the village by the mother of the girls, the week previous, and that the brother also had been engaged in the business. Yesterday the father came down from Dayton and made an effort to redeem all of the bills, with a view to destroying the evidence against the girls, but only succeeded in getting a few of them. The specimens obtained by the Marshal are very fair, although not sufficiently well executed to escape detection by an ordinary judge.

The girls admit that they passed the bills, but claim to have been ignorant of the fact that they were counterfeit. Their story is that while on their way from Dayton to Middletown last Tuesday, the younger sister, Mollie, found the roll on the floor of the car.

This story being considered too "thin," the Commissioner, in default of $1000 bail each, committed them to jail to await future examination. The counterfeits are all upon the National Bank of Poughkeepsie, New York.

Gertrude, the elder, is a fine-looking specimen of the brunette type, while her sister is a perfect blonde. Both girls are quite good-looking and intelligent. Gertrude seemed to take matters quite coolly, and bore herself with perfect self-possession, but her more youthful sister and accomplice was deeply affected, and wept bitterly during the progress of the examination.

A FRIGHTFUL SLIDE.

Three Boys Roll a Distance of Three Hundred Feet and Escape Death—A Most Remarkable Accident.

The very slippery condition of the thoroughfares for the past two days, occasioned by the frozen snow, has been the cause of numerous falls and accidents to pedestrians, and in some instances serious injury has resulted to those who tumbled while threading their way over the slippery surface.

We hear of a very serious accident of this nature occurring last evening about 6 o'clock to three youths, one of whom is doubtless injured beyond recovery. At the hour mentioned above, a son of Mr. Kramer, twelve years of age, and two boys named Ballman and Rice, aged respectively eight and nine years, were playing in a yard on Fuller street, on the top of Mt. Adams. While engaged in their sport they noticed the escape of a chicken from its coop in the yard, and at once gave chase to secure it, young Kramer leading. The chicken flew over the fence, and alighting ran over to the side of a steep hill, which is at least three hundred feet from its apex to its base.

The boys, in the impetuosity of the chase, paying no attention to the slippery condition of the hill, started down the declivity, and before making many steps lost their balance, fell, and commenced sliding down the hill with fearful velocity. Kramer, who could not arrest his rapid flight, went to the bottom of the hill, while the other two by rolling over managed to arrest their headlong flight when about half way down.

On approaching Kramer it was found that he was unconscious, his skull badly fractured and his body covered with bruises, and such is his present condition that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Rice escaped with a severe bruise on the head, and Baldman was fortunate enough to be uninjured. The wonder is that the trio were not instantly killed in their terrible descent.—*Cincinnati Times, 27th inst.*

DISASTER IN NEW YORK BAY.

Explosion of a Tug-boat—One Man Drowned and Seven Others Injured.

The New York *Post* of Saturday evening says:—

The explosion of the boiler of a tug in the bay has been reported. The following details of the affair have since been gathered:—Shortly after nine o'clock this morning, while the tug-boat Phœnix was towing the ship Hudson, from London, just outside the bar, the boiler of the tug exploded with terrific force.

The boat was badly shattered, and sank within fifteen minutes after the explosion. The fireman, Henry McDermott, was undoubtedly blown into the water and lost, as he has not since been seen. The rest of the crew, after being blown into the air, fell back upon the deck of the boat, from which they were rescued by the boats of the Hudson.

They were taken to the tug Baxter, which came to their assistance, and were brought by her to this city.

A boat was sent to the ship Ocean Queen, which was passing the scene of the disaster just after its occurrence, and the ship's surgeon taken to the Baxter, where he rendered medical assistance to the sufferers.

The captain of the Phœnix, Patrick Monks, had his head cut and was severely bruised otherwise. His injuries are not, however, thought to be serious.

The Phœnix was valued at $17,000, and was uninsured. The boiler of the boat was new, and is claimed to have been in good order.

WASHBURNE IN PARIS.

How our Minister Relieves his Letter-bags from America.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* thus describes the ceremonies attendant upon the transmission of Minister Washburne's correspondence:—

"Every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock in the morning," it says, "the bugle-blast, heralding a parley, is blown on the Sevres bridge, and the white flag is unfurled. A Prussian officer, in irreproachable attire, gloved and booted as for the drawing-room, advances over the bridge until he reaches the broken arch, and saluting, addresses his speech to the French officers in waiting:—

"'Gentlemen, I have the honor to salute you.'

"'Sir, we have the honor to salute you.'

"'Gentlemen, I have the honor to inform you that I am intrusted with the mission of placing into your hands Mr. Washburne's mail.'

"Sir, we shall have the honor of fetching the package."

Then follows an exchange of military salutes, and the French, crossing the river in a small boat, receive from the Prussian officer the diplomatic documents. Then come fresh salutes, then a return within the lines, and, if necessary, firing is recommenced as soon as the white flag is lowered. Thus enter into Paris just now the official despatches of the great republic.

—They give prizes to the raggedest skater at the St. Paul Rink.

—A Chicago man has recovered $300 damages from a sportive companion of Irish birth who knocked out one of his teeth, and thereby caused him much pain and incapacitated him for a time for business.

—General Thayer has recently added $2000 to his previous gifts for the endowment of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, at Dartmouth College, and has intimated that he will soon increase the amount to $70,000. It is now over $60,000.

—A drunken student in the University of Virginia wantonly shot a colored man on Monday, and one of the local papers treated the crime as a very amusing event, under the caption, "Run, nigger, run." Another paper in the town, however, characterized it as an outrage.

CITY ITEMS.

A MORNING VISIT.—Mrs. Graham—Kate, where is your mother this morning? Kate—She is in the kitchen making mince pies. Mrs. G.—Why, Kate, you surprise me! Mrs. Crocker told me only a few days ago that she was quite sick, and not able to be about. Kate—Oh yes, she has been quite sick; but the day after Mrs. C. was here Ma sent for a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, and has taken it three times a day since. It worked like a charm, and Ma says she is better and stronger than she has been for years. She thinks it the best medicine in the world, and wants me to take some; but it is so awful bitter I do not like it. I have taken it several times, but it gives me such an appetite that I tell ma her mince pies will not last long. Mrs. G.—Good morning, Kate. Give my love to your mother, and tell her she is safe so long as she has PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE

is now the standard remedy for Singers, Public Speakers, and all affections of the Throat. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

EFFERT—BRUCE.—On the 19th instant, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger Mr. JOHN H. EFFERT and Miss ANNIE M. BRUCE, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BREHM.—On the 28th instant, LOUIS H. BREHM, aged 25 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 117 Thompson street. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery, without further notice.

HINES.—On the 28th instant, ALBERT G. HINES, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1816 North Twelfth street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SCHULTZE.—On the 28th instant, JOHN JACOB LEWIS SCHULTZE; in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Robert Morris Lodge, No. 29, I. O. of O. F.; Gretde Council, No. 103, O. U. A. M.; Archer Association, and Harmony Fire Company, No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 346 Julianna street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SMYTH.—January 30, 1871, WILLIAM SMYTH, aged 45 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WURTS.—At Nice, France, on the 8th of January, MARTHA P., wife of the late John Wurts, of New York, in her 67th year.

50 SILVER CHANGE UNDER 50 CTS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
No. 400 ARCH Street,
Commence to-day giving specie change under 50 cts.
DEALERS IN FINE DRY GOODS.
DEALERS IN BROCHE SHAWLS. 1 28tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNQUESTIONED SATISFACTION AFFORDED at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' PRINTING HOUSE, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. (12 29

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—This Bank will occupy its NEW BANKING HOUSE, No. 113 SOUTH THIRD STREET, on WEDNESDAY, February 1.
1 30 3t JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME of Philadelphia will be held at No. 400 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL ASHHURST,
Secretary pro tem.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1871. 1 17 14t

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL CO., No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.
1 28 8t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February the 6th, at 12 o'clock M., to elect seven directors to serve the ensuing year.
R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 27, 1871. 1 27 8t

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.
An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT of the Northwestern University, will deliver the last Lecture in the course at CONCERT HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.
Subject—"Soul—a Positive Entity."
Tickets for reserved seats for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, 923 CHESNUT St. (30 2t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwf§

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 1f No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may then be presented.
By order CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
1 18 13t Secretary of the Corporators.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1871.
Notice is hereby given that the annual Sewer Rents now due the city are payable at this office (less 5 per cent.) until April 1, 1871. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
J. G. DIXON,
1 30 mwf3t License Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1871.
The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1870, payable on and after FEBRUARY 6 prox., and that the transfer books be closed until FEBRUARY 7, 1871.
J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 21 14t Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.
JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP, No. 338 GRISCOM Street, appeal to the public for the annual aid necessary to conduct their operations. No paid collector is employed, but each member is authorized to receive donations.
JOS. S. LEWIS, President, No. 1504 Pine street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, No. 613 Market street.
JAS. T. SHINN, Broad and Spruce streets.
SAMUEL HUSTON, No. 407 Walnut street.
JACOB P. JONES, No. 1603 Market street.
CALEB WOOD, No. 524 S. Second street. 1 21 2w

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf§] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SOAP.

OUR PATENT
Perfumed Detersive Soap,
Perfumed Detersive Soap,
Perfumed Detersive Soap,
Perfumed Detersive Soap,
Perfumed Detersive Soap,
Which we have recently patented, is made of the purest materials, and is far superior in CLEANING and BLEACHING properties, economy, and a saving of labor, to any other LAUNDRY SOAP ever made on this continent. A single trial will convince all good housekeepers of this truth. It cannot injure the clothes or chap the hands of the washerwoman, and is for sale at all grocery stores in the city.
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
Manufacturers,
Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago.
1 27 6trp

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7·25; Nut, $6·25. EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 20 rp tf

SNOWDEN & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

LOST.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A POCKET-book containing $90, in the Richmond car of the Union Line. Reward, $20, by returning it to the owner, No. 1106 ELLSWORTH Street. 1 30 5t

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 22t No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
608 CHESNUT STREET,
2 1 PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.
Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw§

TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
3 2 1y]

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT,
WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.
The Spring Term of the present season begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.
For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, N. W. PENN Square, begins its next term February 1.
This school educates young ladies in polite branches of industrial art, so that they will, should circumstances require it, be able to support themselves. Parents will please send for circulars.
1 27 5t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtuxm

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
SOFT-FINISH CAMBRICS.
NAINSOOKS! NAINSOOKS!
100 pieces of assorted qualities to be closed out immediately at fully 25 per cent. less than usual Wholesale Prices.
Another lot of the Cheap Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $1·50 per dozen.
The Cheap Napkins $1·00 per dozen. 1 14 sm6m

INSURANCE.

1829. 1871.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $400,000·00
Cash Assets, $3,087,452·35

Statement of the Cash Assets of the Company On January 1, 1871.

Mortgages.
On property valued at over $6,250,009, being first mortgages on unincumbered real estate in the city of Philadelphia. ..... $2,759,376·52

Loans.
Loans on stocks as collateral security (cash market value, $51,203)..... $20,180·88

Stocks.
$40,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds..... .....
$5,000 U. S. 6s of 1881.....
$11,600 Penn'a State Loan, 6 per cent.....
$6,000 Penn'a State War Loan, 6 per ct
$5,000 Delaware State 6s.....
$15,000 Philadelphia City 6s.....
$5,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.....
$5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s
$2,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 7s
$5,000 Reading Railroad 7s.....
$1,500 Harrisburg and Lancaster R. R 6s
300 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co...
200 shares Southwark Railroad Co.....
100 shares Commercial National Bank..
200 shares Bank of Kentucky.....
17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky.
91 shares Franklin Insurance Company
150 shares Insurance Co. of N. America
13 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.....
16 shares Continental Hotel Company, preferred.....
$285 Philadelphia City Warrants.....
Cost.....$158,082·71
MARKET VALUE..... $203,727·50
REVENUE STAMPS..... 70·92
REINSURANCE DEPOSIT PREMIUMS..... 2,862·50

Cash.
Cash on hand.....$13,128·04
Cash in hands of Agents..... 27,262·62
Loans on call, with U. S. Bonds as collateral security 19,836·37 $95,226·03
Total..... $3,087,452·35

Losses by Fire.
Losses paid during the year 1870..... $272,881·70

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in First Bonds and Mortgages,) which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurance effected.
PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.
This Company issues Policies upon the RENTS of all kinds of BUILDINGS, GROUND RENTS and MORTGAGES.

Directors.
ALFRED G. BAKER, ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT, THOMAS SPARKS,
GEO. W. RICHARDS, WM. S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA, THOMAS S. ELLIS,
GEORGE FALES, GUS. S. BENSON.

Officers.
ALFRED G. BAKER, PRESIDENT.
GEORGE FALES, VICE-PRESIDENT.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, SECRETARY.
THEO. M. REGER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
1 20 fmw6t

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark, Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh, George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark, J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!!
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio
A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Broughes, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles; and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL
SWEET CIDER.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHY GOOD CITIZENS, ESPECIALLY REPUBLICANS, SHOULD BE HOSTILE TO GEN. GRANT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The *Times* asks why Mr. Marshall O. Roberts should be hostile to General Grant. This implies that he is so; and as Gen. Grant has shown himself hostile to Mr. Roberts, by having him falsely and slanderously assailed in the *Times*, if not otherwise, it would not be astonishing if a feeling of resentment had been aroused in the mind of that gentleman. However, we have no other evidence of such a fact than is afforded by the *Times* itself, and that is certainly not very good. But without assuming to know whether the sentiment of Mr. Roberts is actually hostile to Gen. Grant or not, there are plenty of reasons, and strong reasons, why it ought to be, and why every other good Republican, and every good citizen of every party, should share the same feeling of hostility. Some of these reasons we will now give. We say that every good Republican and every good citizen should be hostile to Gen. Grant as President, and as a candidate for the Republican nomination in 1872:—

I. Because he has destroyed his own honorable fame as a patriotic and able soldier by the incapacity, folly, and corruption of his civil administration.

II. Because he has appointed men like A. T. Stewart and Hamilton Fish to high office when they were not Republicans, without regard to whether they were capable, or even legally eligible, because they had given him presents.

III. Because he has selected men for office with utter contempt of the public interest, and to the injury of the Republican party and of the country, giving places to unfit persons who had made him presents, or had ingratiated themselves with his military favorites.

IV. Because he has appointed a crowd of his own relations to office, notwithstanding their notorious incapacity, and the fact that most of them were Democrats in politics.

V. Because he has retained Bancroft Davis in power as Assistant Secretary of State for months after the Legislature of Massachusetts had published the proof showing that while a director and counsel of the Erie Railway Davis had taken a bribe from outside speculators to betray and defraud that company.

VI. Because he has violated the law whenever he has chosen to do so, as in ordering a fleet to threaten war against Hayti, and to interfere in the pending civil contest in San Domingo without authority of Congress; in taking the census of New York and Philadelphia a second time; in appointing internal revenue officers, like Augustus Ford, who do not reside in their districts, as the law requires; and in surrounding himself in the White House with a body guard of generals of the army as secretaries and ushers, when an act of Congress expressly prohibits army officers from performing any civil functions.

VII. Because he has basely betrayed the cause of liberty in Cuba, and used the authority and influence of the United States in favor of the perpetuation there of African slavery and all the woes of Spanish despotism.

VIII. Because he has done his utmost to force upon the Republican party and the people of the United States the annexation of San Domingo, in defiance of public sentiment and the voice of Congress, being stimulated thereto by the expectation that cronies and military favorites of his would make a great deal of money out of the transaction; and because for their benefit he is willing to destroy the Republican party and engage the country in a civil war in a West India island where both France and Spain have in turn been defeated.

IX. Because, coming into office without political knowledge or experience, he has not even tried to acquire either, but has proved himself weak, lazy, and foolish, and, as Mr. Stanton expressed it, "incompetent to govern this people."

X. Because he has degraded and disgraced the Government of the United States, and, as far as his example and influence have availed, has spread and strengthened political immorality and base ideas of public life and public duty among the American people.

Here are reasons enough why not only Mr. Roberts, but every other good citizen, should be against President Grant. What has his mail-clad organ to say to them?

THE LONDON CONFERENCE AND THE POPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The London Conference, which has met and adjourned and done nothing, meet when it may, will be a useless affair unless it considers and tries to solve the question of the patrimony of St. Peter. It is true, the conference is said to have resolved to confine itself to the consideration of the Eastern question only, and that the adjournment has taken place to allow France the opportunity of taking part. It is our opinion, however, and we gather it from the interest taken in this Papal difficulty by England, by Austria, and by Germany under her new form. As we said on Friday, Antonelli has been consulted by both Austria and Germany, and considering the desire which the Government of King Victor Emanuel has manifested to avoid giving unnecessary offense to the Holy Father, as well as the interest taken in the matter by Premier Gladstone, it is not unnatural to conclude that an attempt will be made to induce the conference to undertake the solution of this troublesome question. Antonelli, it is quite clear, forgets not, neither forgives. Middle Italy, from the line of the Po to the Neapolitan frontier, and from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, has for ages constituted the States of the Church. Up until the French invasion of 1792, the States of the Church comprised not only all this territory, but a portion of the left bank of the Po besides. The Vienna treaties restored to the States of the Church their ancient limits, with the exception only that a small slice of territory on the left bank of the Po was given to the Duchy of Parma. This territory covered a surface of sixteen thousand square miles and numbered a population of three millions. In 1860 the States of the Church, in consequence of the Italian uprising and through the help of France, were reduced to about one-fourth of their original bulk. All that properly belonged to the ancient exarchate of Ravenna was wrenched from the Holy Father. Nothing on the Adriatic shores was left to him. Rome and the adjacent provinces of Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri, and Frosinone were spared. The territory was reduced to four thousand five hundred and fifty-six square miles. The population was reduced to seven hundred thousand. Now all is gone. Nothing remains. Antonelli's demand for the line of the Po and the Neapolitan frontier shows that the Papal authorities acquiesce neither in the violence of 1860 nor in violence of 1870. The Pope proclaims himself despoiled. It is not possible that this territory can be again restored, for that would be to cut Italy again into three slices; and the King of Naples would not be without good reason for demanding the restoration of his kingdom. But indemnification is not impossible. The Pope, in fact, has a right to insist on indemnification. If the London Conference will not consider his claims, another Conference may find it necessary to do so. On a question of so comparatively easy solution the world cannot afford to be kept in hot water.

WAR'S WOES.

From the N. Y. World.

Various journals, actuated by a general enthusiasm for the glories of war, and a special admiration for the virtues of his Christian Majesty the Emperor of Germany, have lately been ecstatic over descriptions of the genial, home-like Christentide enjoyed in the Prussian camp. To read the approving raptures one might fancy that it was question of a joyous host of innocent, childlike merry-makers, whose light hearts knew naught of others' sufferings, whose hands were used only for deeds of tenderness, and whose pure minds were fitly attuned to commemorate the advent of peace on earth and good-will towards men. The very incongruity of celebrating such a season amidst scenes of carnage and desolation lends to the recital a certain weird humor which with some romantically-disposed persons may pass for pathos; but by the more sober-minded it can scarcely be otherwise regarded than as a horrible desecration.

War, at the best of times, and when waged for the best of purposes, is a brutalizing pursuit; and if a tithe of contemporary history be true the present war in France is rather a conspicuous example than an exception to the rule. Be it (as sundry exultant religious papers phrase it) a strife of Protestanism against Catholicism, or be it what it may, it is certain that the pent-up hatred of two utterly dissonant nations finds vent in individual action, and that the campaign is characterized by more than usual relentlessness. This spirit was shown when, some months ago, General Werder said to the medical officers of a captured Lyonese ambulance, "We know about the Geneva Conference, but we are making a special war;" when, shortly afterwards, General Trescow refused to permit surgeons to enter Belfort for the reason that "succor to the wounded or sick in a besieged place was a veritable reinforcement." Nor do more recent events make better showing. Within the past few weeks, Ablis, a village holding none but noncombatants, was destroyed in pure wantonness, apparently, and women and children turned out homeless in the bitter cold. Dr. Russell, whose Prussian proclivities have been clearly manifested, and whose regard for historical accuracy has not hitherto impeded the exercise of his friendly sentiments, relates how in another village seventeen non-combatants, one of whom was a priest, were executed in retaliation for the killing of a Prussian soldier by some unknown hand a few days before, and how this village and a neighboring hamlet were then burned to the ground. Causeless destruction of food and shelter, plunder and havoc, mark the course of victorious arms; plague, pestilence, and famine vie with battle and murder; and in the midst of these the holiday of the Prince of Peace—of him who came to teach love and charity—is mocked! Better and more appropriate an orgie in honor of the heathen god of battles, war and the Christian's creed are strangely at variance. As an English periodical, commenting on such purposeless slaughter, says, "The only satisfactory thing to be noted is that the Christian's God has not been quite so constantly insulted by declaring this wickedness to be all for his glory or by his will."

WHAT WILL BECOME OF FRANCE?

From the N. Y. Times.

The future of France must look dark indeed, even to her warmest admirers. Bismarck is as merciless in his diplomacy as Moltke in his strategy. He is perfectly capable of carrying out his threat to Jules Favre and bringing back Napoleon, for the sake of setting up some authority to patch up a peace with. Then, having secured his indemnity—or its pledge—and the territory demanded, he would leave France with perfect indifference as to civil war breaking out between Republicans and Imperialists. The knowledge of the German statesman's cold-blooded resolution and tenacity of will may indeed alarm the French Republican leader, and thus the threat secure its object. For certainly the restoration of the Bonapartes would be a very unpopular act in Germany, and disagreeable to the Hohenzollerns, who have never forgotten the years of humiliation under the First Napoleon. Nothing would justify it to Germany but inexorable necessity. And yet, if the irresponsible dictators who now control France refuse to call a National Assembly, and prefer a desperate and disastrous struggle for the sake of their own personal interests, it is difficult to see what the German Emperor is to do to get out of the scrape but to set up a government, make a peace which undoubtedly a majority of the French people are sighing for, gather the spoils of war, and go home. The unscrupulous Prussian statesman and the pious Emperor would justify themselves by the excuse that they were not responsible for the inability of their adversary to govern himself; that they were indifferent whether the governing authority of France was a Republican Ministry or an Emperor, provided it represented the nation, and all they did was to restore to the country what it called for—a regular and responsible government.

What the chances of Napoleon would be now throughout France it is difficult to say. The current opinion of travellers and correspondents is that the peasantry associate the last few terrible months of havoc, plunder, sorrow, and disgrace solely with the Republic. On the innocent Republic will undoubtedly fall the shame of the capitulation of Paris and the utter defeat of France. The French peasantry do not reason. They will feel that for twenty years under the Empire they had peace and prosperity; that railroads were built, commerce increased, and that conscription was not onerous under Napoleon. They saw France prosperous and rich. The short campaign of the Empire they have forgotten. Its defeat they may attribute to the corruption of the officials. But the few months of Republican rule have seen an utter disorganization of the nation, leaders without brains, and soldiers without courage, the beautiful fields trampled into quagmires by hostile armies, the cattle and produce plundered, farmhouses burned, constant defeat and losses, and the end—the surrender of their capital and the conquest of France. It is not in the nature of such an ignorant class as the French peasantry not to attribute all this, or at least to associate it, with Republican administration. The final disgrace of France, in the minds of the masses, will always cling to the republic.

On the other hand, the Emperor will bring back peace and order. The "Reds," whom the peasantry and the bourgeoisie dread more than they do the Prussians, will be kept under stern control. Three hundred thousand Imperialists will return with him, perhaps to form another standing army. It is true, Napoleon's prestige is gone both with the soldiers and the people; yet a Prætorian guard, holding up an Emperor on one side and keeping down anarchy on the other, may keep him on the throne for some years.

The Empress, too, has shown herself in misfortune worthy of her dignity, and mindful of France—a fact the people are not likely to forget. The calamities of the French nation, moreover, must arouse their religious sentiment, and that means—as has often been said—the restoration of priestly authority. The priests of France are, of course, warm supporters of the Empress and her son. These certainly are favorable chances for Imperialism. On the other side, however, are all the modern forces of society; the aspirations for liberty; the contempt and hatred aroused in thinking minds for personal government; the desire of the best intellects and noblest characters of France for a government resting on law and constitution; the conviction through the civilized world that Imperialism and its great supporters, the Bonapartes, have been tried and found wanting. There is a powerful, thoughtful, and influential party in France in favor of a constitutional monarchy, to be governed by some such Princes as those of the Orleans family. There is still another vigorous party for a Republic, and those, after the capitulation of Paris, will hold the sinews of war, and will be led by desperate and ambitious men. Yet another and smaller faction demand a socialistic Republic. All these parties and factions hate and despise Napoleon, and will oppose his restoration to "the bitter end." They equally also hate one another. And the withdrawal of the Prussians will be a signal of such explosions of these toward one another, and such bloody and embittered internal feuds, as must sicken the heart to contemplate, and discourage every friend of humanity.

REMOVING THE CAPITAL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We gave on Friday a full hearing to those who seek a transfer of the Federal Metropolis from the banks of the Potomac to those of the Mississippi. Mr. L. U. Reavis, who thus addresses President Grant on the subject, was an early and has been not only an earnest but an indefatigable champion of removal. He has worked more, and we judge to better purpose, than any of his allies; and the considerations which favor removal have never been more fully nor more cogently set forth than they are in the letter which we published.

Yet we think the President is substantially if not technically right in his position that the capital is not to be removed by a mere majority vote in each house—a majority which may number less than one-third of the members entitled to sit in that house. The capital of a great nation is not to be mounted on wheels and dragged hither and thither as a casual majority may dictate. We do not dispute the legal efficacy of such a vote; we only maintain that removal is so grave a topic that, though the Constitution does not expressly prescribe it, something very like a constitutional amendment should be required to effect it. And this is what the President intended by his casual remarks quoted by Mr. R.

On the next point, we are in full accord with Mr. Reavis. The capital question should be fully considered and finally settled now. The westward and southward extension of our area, until it has become many times what it was in 1787, raises a fair presumption that the capital needs to be relocated. The fact (if fact it be) that the Valley of the Potomac proffered the fittest site in 1800, by no means proves that it remains such to this day. The fair inference is otherwise. Hence we say, let us take up the subject and dispose of it conclusively—that is, for so long as our country shall remain essentially what it is. If we shall go one annexing until we rule the entire continent, it is probable that New Orleans, or Vera Cruz, or Nicaragua, or Panama, will then be the spot for our capital. But, having quadrupled our original area by additions on two sides only, and there paused, let us determine whether Washington shall or shall not remain the Mecca of our office-seeking pilgrims, before we spend another mill in buying costly grounds and erecting buildings at Washington, which could not be sold for five per cent. of their cost in case the Government shall ever leave them behind it.

But we are not convinced that a central location is so important as Mr. Reavis esteems it. Other things being *quite* equal, such location is expedient; but other things rarely or never *are* equal. So London is the capital of Great Britain, Paris of France, Stockholm of Sweden, and Lisbon of Portugal, though neither of them is near the centre of the kingdom. Nay, St. Petersburg, the modern capital of Russia, is by no means so central as was that Moscow which Peter the Great abandoned. Rome is not so near the centre of Italy as Florence is; yet the latter is about to give place to the former. China is a very old, conservative country; yet Peking, her modern capital, is not so central to her territory as her earlier capitals were. In short, we concede to geographical position a very subordinate importance in the location of a seat of government. Mr. Reavis may wisely consider that his own St. Louis is not so near the centre of our present domain as Topeka or Fort Riley, and govern himself accordingly.

We have not a doubt that New York is the most desirable point in the Union for the location of its capital. Nine-tenths of our own people whose duties constrain them to reside or sojourn at the capital, with ten-tenths of the Old World's ambassadors and other visitants, would decidedly prefer it. Art, literature, the drama, music, and everything that interests or delights mankind, are more abundantly and cheaply enjoyed here than elsewhere in the New World. Moreover, our politics and municipal rule are so thoroughly rotten that even the presence of Congress and the Federal departments could not further corrupt them.

Yet we do not ask nor seek a removal of the capital to our city. We are quite content with Washington, though we are confident that one hundred million dollars would have been saved ere this by a location which afforded the denizens of the Federal metropolis somewhat to live on beside the Government. That the present location was a very grave mistake we have long been convinced; and we are not sure that the blunder is beyond remedy. But read Mr. Reavis on this point, and form your own opinions.

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C. Cambios & Co., No. 38 South Third street.
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These BONDS are issued in sums of $500 and $1000 each, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of State tax, and are a first mortgage upon the property of the Company, and the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the same is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1 21 12t

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1865, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eights southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $260, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch: thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

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Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
——$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,510
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	433,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
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	$3,050,536

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$300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293,557 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 47
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7920, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,920,727 97

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL.....$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888'24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908'42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$600,388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	32
To Paris	90	To Paris	88
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK
VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, February 7, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, February 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 4, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 4.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, Feoruary 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 17.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE
TO
ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much Surface, Ground pure only by the manufacturer Sold by all Paint Dealers, Office, 122 N. 4th St.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 13 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horanestown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hazleton, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:35, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 6:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00 P. M.
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and, 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:20 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DOWN THE RIVER.

The Improvement of the Navigation of the Delaware.

All that has been said of the ice-barrier of the Delaware at the "Horse Shoe" is now being verified every hour of the day. Our commerce has come to a comparative stand still, for it is an impossibility, beyond all question, for sailing vessels to pass through the dreaded ice-gorge, and the majority of screw steamers are required to secure the aid of powerful tugs to bring them through the Horse-Shoe channel and up to the wharves. The ice-boats are hard at work, one in the immediate vicinity of the gorge endeavoring to keep the channel open, and the other breaking up the ice field which stretches from shore to shore above League Island. To assure the success of the projected Philadelphia transatlantic steamship line, which, we have strong hopes, approaches realization, the channel of the Delaware must not be impeded by such ice barriers as every winter form at the Horse Shoe. Two lines, that many years ago were established, went to ruin from no other reason than that the vessels could not get out of port until long after the time set for their departure, and thus lost freight and passengers, who sought a more direct and unobstructed route, and reputation, and thus failed.

Our commercial associations have earnestly urged Congress to do something to relieve Philadelphia from this annual embargo upon her commercial prosperity, and this afternoon the Committee on the Improvement of Navigation, of Councils, headed by Chairman Henry Bumm, the member of the Board of Port Wardens, and special committees of the Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange, and Franklin Institute, will take a trip down the river on one of the powerful city ice-boats, and thus discover the nature of the obstruction which has for so long a time been the subject of complaint. The excursionists will leave Arch street wharf at 2 P. M., prompt.

OUR COMMERCE.

The Official Report for the Fiscal Year 1869-70.

In the official report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, we find the following statement of the value of foreign merchandise imported for consumption into the port of Philadelphia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:—

	Free of Duty.	Warehouse.	Direct.
First quarter	.....	.....	$159,144
Second "	.....	.....	105,689
Third "	.....	.....	69,464
Fourth "	.....	.....	64,943
Total	.....	.....	$389,240
	Dutiable.		
First quarter	$2,050,306		$1,838,555
Second "	1,931,393		1,133,754
Third "	1,635,714		1,743,889
Fourth "	2,171,916		3,026,498
Total	$7,789,329		$7,817,696

A summary of the above presents the following:—

Dutiable—Warehouse	$7,789 329
" Direct	7,817,696
Total, dutiable	$15,607,025
" free of duty	389,240
Grand total	$15,996,265

The figures for the port of New York during the same period present an aggregate of $292,016,811. This startling contrast is a standing argument in favor of pushing forward with the utmost rapidity the new steamship project. A very large proportion of the importations at the port of New York were for consumption in this city, and all or nearly all of this will find its way to Philadelphia direct as soon as there is an opportunity for it to do so.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

Its Annual Meeting To-morrow.

To-morrow morning the Commercial Exchange Association will hold its annual meeting at its new hall, in Second street, above Walnut, when the officers to serve for the ensuing year will be elected and the annual report read. Nominations have been already made, as follows:—Seth O. Comly, President; Colonel Robert Gray, Vice-President; Walter Wilson, Esq., Treasurer. These gentlemen will undoubtedly be elected without opposition. It may perhaps interest some to know what Presidents the association has had since its organization. The list is as follows:—

1854-5—Wm. B. Thomas.	1863—Archibald Getty.
1856—Henry Budd.	1864—Henry Winsor.
1857—Hon. A. G. Cattell.	1865—Charles Knecht.
1858—George L. Buzby.	1866—Howard Hinchman.
1859—James Barratt, Sr.	1867—Charles Cummings.
1860—James Steel.	1868—E. Harper Jeffries.
1861—A. J. Derbyshire.	1869—John H. Michener.
1862—C. J. Hoffman.	1870—Nathan Brooke.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—The annual report of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company for the past year has just been presented. It shows that the earnings of the road during the year were $2,577,146·89. The earnings of the New Castle and Frenchtown branch were $68,151·99, making a grand total of $2,645,298·88. The total expenditures on both roads amounted to $1,817,031, leaving $798,267·88 as the net earnings for the year. The company has 58 locomotives, 50 of them being coal burners, and the remaining 8 wood burners. Five of the number need slight repairs. The company has 5 twelve-wheel passenger cars, 2 twelve-wheel chair cars, 78 eight-wheel passenger cars, 8 eight-wheel baggage and passenger cars combined, 3 eight-wheeled compartment cars, 4 eight-wheeled chair cars, baggage, mail, express, and other cars, making a total in the passenger department of 146 cars. The freight department has 991 cars, and the construction and repair department 11 cars, making a grand total of 1148 cars.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The report of this company for the year ending October 31, 1870, has just been presented. The business of the year shows a fair increase over the year preceding. The expenses have been heavy, but this is to be expected for some time to come. The stock is in good order, and new rolling stock has been added, worth in the aggregate $62,000. The portion of the road lying in Pennsylvania, has been operated by a trustee during the year, he having entered into possession under a mortgage. The total earnings of the road in Maryland worked by the company have been $164,-245·40, and the total operating expenses $162,-191·39. The earnings of the portion worked by the trustee were $87,334·07, and the operating expenses $83,388·94.

ROBBING SERVANT GIRLS.—A man named K. W. Plitzch was arrested at Eighth and Vine streets on Saturday upon the charge of robbing poor German servant girls. He would form the acquaintance of a young girl, and after obtaining her confidence and promising marriage, place in her possession a counterfeit $100 bill to keep for him. In a day or two he would return and borrow on account of the bogus bill ten dollars, and then leave never to return again. The officers who arrested him found that he had practised the game at a number of places, and his victims were numerous. Plitzch had a hearing before Alderman Cahill and was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

A SWINDLER.—A man named Charles Smith was taken into custody on Saturday, upon the charge of swindling. The allegation is that he was going about and representing to people that their relatives in a distant city were in distress, and that he had been delegated to obtain assistance for them. In this way he had secured considerable money. One old lady declined to trust Smith, and was put to an expense of $17 in sending a person to New York to inquire about her son, whom Smith represented was lying in a hospital at that place. Defendant will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

SUSPECTED OF ROBBERY.—John Ware and William Kennedy were arrested at Second and Spruce streets yesterday, upon suspicion of the larceny of a quantity of rope which they had in their possession. They were held to bail to answer by Ald. Delaney.

LIGHT AT LAST.

Who Stole the Goods?—Seven Thieves in Custody—A Danesese Among the Number.

Some time on Saturday—the exact particulars as to time remain yet involved in mystery—the house No. 1608 North Eleventh street was entered and robbed of goods to the amount of $300 in value. In casting about for the partiers who might have engaged in this depredation, the suspicions of the Twelfth district police settled upon the denizens of a building at the corner of Girard avenue and Sartain street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, kept by one Kate Allen. This house, it is said by those who live in its vicinity, is far from enjoying a fair repute, and events which have just come to light confirm the bad impression in the public mind regarding it. Sergeant J. C. Schuler procured a search warrant, and with a posse of officers of the Twelfth district force yesterday searched Miss (?) Allen's house, and, much to her chagrin and to the terror of her boarders, found a basis for his suspicions in the presence of twenty-four boxes of cigars and a box of Monitor chewing tobacco, which had recently been abstracted from the premises of a Mr. Sharp, and concealed in a chamber of Miss Allen's residence. The officers, notwithstanding the anguish of the young ladies that their innocence should be impeached and the indignation of the young gentlemen, took promptly into custody Misses Kate Allen, Kate Moreste, and Mary Winters, and Messrs James A. Hesson, Henry Smith, Edward Leddy, and Anthony Winters, and placed them behind the bars of the station-house cells.

The prisoners having been locked up, the Sergeant and his coadjutors retraced their steps, and a careful scrutiny of the then tenantless dwelling discovered in the kitchen one burglar's brace, one bit, and two jimmies that had apparently seen good service, and in a chamber in the third story found one small piece of cloth, one elegant dress pattern, one box of ruffling for shirts, two silver shirt studs, eleven rolls o chewing tobacco, and one empty cigar box that had been stolen (when filled) from the store of William H. Kaeler, at Thirteenth and Cass streets, on the 21st of January.

Kate Moreste, who has the alias of Kate Williams, is well known—perhaps not so well in criminal as in the theatrical annals of Philadelphia. She has at various times, ever since the development of the spectacular shows that have been put upon the Philadelphia stage, been engaged in the capacity of a *figurante*, or *coryphee*, or *danseuse*. She, however, like many others, descended the scale until she became one of the dancers of the *can-can* in a low saloon on Chesnut street, beneath, almost, the very nose of his Honor the Mayor, and where, ever since its establishment, she has been dancing.

Miss Moreste has the reputation of being also a shop-lifter; for when she was arrested on Saturday night week she was chased into a yard by an officer, when it was discovered that she had thrown away a roll of black cloth, and also a capacious "lift" pocket, big enough, as the officer said, "to hold three bushels of potatoes." A "lift" pocket is one that a female thief attaches to the under side of a skirt, where she may conceal what she has stolen. In addition to the charge now preferred against Miss Moreste, there is another wherein she is alleged to have stolen one skirt, one piece of black cloth, and one piece of blue navy cloth. On this she is held in $1800 bail.

The prisoners were brought down to the Central Station this morning, and will have a hearing this afternoon.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—On Friday afternoon a horse attached to a sleigh took fright on North Broad street and dashed madly off, running down Broad street to Thompson and along Thompson east. At Ninth and Thompson streets a train on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad was passing, and the horse in attempting to cross the track jumped on the cow-catcher of the locomotive and was carried some yards before being dissovered, then the fireman passed to the front of the engine and caught the horse by the head, holding on until the train stopped. The animal was then taken off. It was found that the beast had only received a slight cut on the leg and was otherwise is good condition. The sleigh was of course greatly damaged.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Michael Garvey and John Foley are alleged to have gone into a public house at Second and Spruce streets on Saturday night, and after assaulting the proprietor, robbing him of his watch. Lieut. Haggerty was sent for, but the parties in the meantime had escaped. Later in the evening they returned to the premises and were in the act of practising the same operation on one of the boarders in the house when arrested by the Lieutenant and one of his officers. The prisoners have been held for a further hearing by Ald. Delaney.

THE ENGLISH SPARROWS.—There having been a good deal of anxiety expressed lest the little strangers among us, the English sparrows, should starve to death this snowy weather, we take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that they have been taken in charge by the Women's Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and are fed regularly by the agents belonging to the association. Nevertheless, we would not dissuade private individuals from throwing food to them.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—Two men, named James Walker and Thomas Flemming, went into the beer saloon at Thompson and Mascher streets yesterday, and without any provocation assaulted the proprietor. They also damaged the furniture in the place. The police were notified and the disorderly characters were taken into custody. Defendants had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker and were held in $1000 bail to answer.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—Last night another attempt was made to fire the schoolhouse on Seventh street, below Catharine. A fire was kindled in one of the apartments, but fortunately, the flames burned out without doing any damage whatever. This makes the third attempt to burn this building. A few mornings ago several parties were chased out of the building.

THE CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK, at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, is now in full operation day and evening. The ice is in splendid condition, and skaters can enjoy themselves without impediment. Another grand *coterie fantastique* will be given this evening, which will undoubtedly be a grand affair. All the best skaters in the city will be present.

TAPPED A TILL.—Andrew Jackson (colored) was arrested on Saturday night by Policeman O'Connell, of the Sixth district, upon the charge of tapping a till in the market-house at Sixteenth and Market streets. Andrew had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was held in $800 bail to answer.

LAMP EXPLOSION.—Last evening a coal-oil lamp exploded in the private office of Lieutenant Smith, at the Eighteenth District Station House, setting fire to a window shade and doing other damage. The flames were extinguished by the police after a loss of about $25 having been sustained.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—William Adams, a printer, tumbled into the Delaware at Chesnut street wharf on Saturday night. He was rescued from drowning by the crew of the steamboat Fashion.

CLERK TO THE MAYOR.—Mr. E. G. Woodward, a kind, intelligent, and affable gentleman, has been appointed as assistant clerk to the Mayor.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Jan. 30, 1871.

The money market opened quiet and steady, notwithstanding the excitement resulting from the political news from France, but there can be no doubt that if, a revolution in the provinces should grow out of the capitulation of the French capital, the financial markets throughout the Union would suffer serious derangement. Such an event is among the probabilities of the immediate future, and further news will be awaited with some anxiety, extreme caution in the meantime being the ruling feature.

Call loans are in good demand at 5½@6% per cent. on good collaterals, and discounts are quite active in connection with movements in some departments of trade. First-class paper may still be quoted at 7@8 per cent.

The gold market has been strengthened by the news from Europe, the sales opening at 110⅝, and advancing, closed strong at 110¾ about noon.

Government bonds, in sympathy with gold, advanced fully ¼ per cent. as compared with Saturday's closing figures.

The stock market was moderately active, and without much change in prices. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 101, and ante-war do. at 101⅛. 88¼ was bid for Lehigh Gold Loan.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 49½@49·31. Sales of Pennsylvania at 62½; Little Schuylkill at 43¾; Lehigh Valley at 60; Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼; and Catawissa preferred at 38¼@38¾.

Canal shares were neglected.

A few shares of Manufacturers' Bank sold at 30.

Second and Third Streets Railroad sold at 58; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets at 23. 15⅜ was bid for Hestonville do.

Sales of Central Transportation at 50.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2700 City 6s, New	101	100 sh Cat Pf	b60. 38¾
$3000 do	100⅝	100 do	b60. 38½
$100 do. prior to '62	102	200 sh Ph & E	b30. 28¾
$1000 do. prior to '62	101⅞	100 do	28¾
$1000 C & A 6s 89	96¼	300 sh Reading R	49¼
$1000 Pa R reg m bs.	95¾	63 do	49·31
$2000 Elmira 7s	92	200 do	49¾
$2000 do	91½	63 sh Cent Trans	50¼
$5000 Ph & E 7s	b5. 83⅜	50 do	50
$5000 Am Gold	110¾	21 sh 2d & 3d St	58
$5000 do	110⅞	31 sh 13th & 15th R	23
$1000 Leh 6s, '84	85⅝	35 sh Manuf Bk	30
200 sh Penna R	62⅛	1 sh Lit Sch R	43¼
90 do	62⅜	18 sh Leh Val R	60

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@113⅛; do. 1862, 100@110¾; do. 1864, 109¼@109½; do. 1865, 109¾@109½; do. 1865, new, 108¾@109⅜; do. 1867, do. 108⅜@108¾; do. 1868, do. 108½@108⅞; 10-40s, 109¼@109½. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111¼; Gold, 110⅞@111⅛; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 795@805; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@750.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 113@113⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1864, 109½@109¾; do. 1865, 109⅝@109¾; do., July, 1865, 108⅝@108¾; do., July, 1867, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1868, 108¼@108⅜; 10-40, 109¼@109⅝. Gold, 110⅞@111. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 111¾@111½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅜	11·49 A. M.	111⅛
10·05 "	110⅝	11·50 "	111
10·35 "	110¾	11·52 "	111⅛
10·55 "	110⅞	11·55 "	111
11·05 "	111	12·00 M.	110⅞
11·06 "	110⅞	12·05 P. M.	111
11·14 "	111	12·07 "	110⅞
11·25 "	110⅜	12·10 "	111
11·35 "	111	12·30 "	110⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.—BARK.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₮ ton.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is quiet, and sells in a small way at 10¾@11¼c. ₮ pound. Timothy is nominal at $6@6·25. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·10.

There is a fair degree of activity in the Flour market, and prices are well sustained. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 2300 barrels including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·50@6·25; Northwestern extra family at $6·50@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and St. Louis do. do. at $9·50. Rye Flour sells at $5·50. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The market is fairly supplied with prime Wheat, and for this description a good demand prevails at full prices. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·45; Indiana and Ohio do. at $1·55@1·60, and amber at $1·60@1·67. Rye ranges from 95@97c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair demand and a shade lower. Sales of 6500 bushels Western mixed, part at 79c. and part on private terms. Oats are firm at 57@60c. for Pennsylvania and Western.

Whisky may be quoted at 94c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.—The market for Beef Cattle was again excessively dull to-day, the demand being light, and prices were heavy and irregular, owing to the large receipts, which reached 2000 head. A few lots of extra quality changed hands at 9c., but the bulk of the sales were within the range of 8@8¾c. for choice, 6¾@7¾ for fair to good, and 5@6c. ₮ lb., gross, for common. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Beeves.

54 Owen Smith, Virginia, 8@9.
90 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western Pa., 7@8½.
50 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 6@8.
51 A. Christy, Westeaa, 7¾@9.
46 Jas. Christy, do., 6½@8.
21 Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 6½@7½.
60 P. McFillen, do., 6½@8¾.
60 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 6¾@7½.
98 James Shirk, Lancaster co., 7@8½.
20 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
110 James McFillen, do. 7@8¾.
20 E. S. McFillen, do., 7@8½.
153 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7@8¾.
165 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 7@8½.
101 Mooney & Miller, do., 6½@8¾.
50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancas, co., 6@7¾.
30 H. Chain, Jr., Western Pa. 5½@6¾.
48 L. Frank, Western, 6¾@7½.
75 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Lancaster co., 6½@8¼.
120 Hope & Co., Western, 7@8½.
32 James Clemson, Chester co. and W. Pa., 7@8.
35 W. Alexander, Chester co., 6½@8½.
40 John McArdle, Western, 7@8¾.
173 R. Maynes, do., 7¾@8½.
40 Elum & Co., do., 7@7¾.
27 D. Benson, Chester co., 6@7¾.
20 Jas. Aull, W. Va., 8@7¾.

Cows and calves met a good inquiry, and 150 head sold at $55@75, as in quality.

Sheep—The market was quite active, and prices advanced. Sales at 5@7c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 14,000 head.

Hogs—There was a good demand for this description of stock, and prices advanced. Sales of 5000 head at $10·50@11·50 per 100 lbs. net, as in quality.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—Steamships City of Paris, Siberia, and Nebraska arrived out.
The Abyssinia arrived on Saturday.

(*By Telegraph.*)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Arrived, Br. ship Clarendon, from Hong Kong.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... JANUARY 30

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M. ..... 38 | 11 A. M. ..... 38 | 2 P. M. 38

SUN RISES ..... 7·12 MOON SETS ..... 2·13
SUN SETS ..... 5·15 HIGH WATER ..... 9· 5

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Charleston, S. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, hence, arrived at New York last night.

IMPORTS.

BELFAST—Nor. brig Olaf Kyrre, Olsen.—450 tons old railroad iron, to William Brockie.

LATEST NOVELTY.

"THE BARONIAL ENVELOPE."

WM. H. HOSKINS,

Stationer, Card Engraver, Steam Power Printer,

No. 913 ARCH Street,

1 21 smwsp PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wsmsp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Repealing the Income Tax.

A Constitutional Difficulty.

The Regulation of Commerce.

The Fenian Exiles.

A Resolution of Sympathy.

Proceedings of Congress

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Job Spoiled.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Appropriation Committee, which has been investigating the House resolution passed last session to pay half a million dollars for alleged transportation of mails across the plains, after a thorough examination, has decided to report that the money should not be paid, and that the joint resolution be repealed.

When the Senate bill to

Repeal the Income Tax

reaches the Senate to-day several Senators will contest the point as to whether the action of the Senate in passing this bill is in violation of that clause of the Constitution which makes it unlawful for the Senate to originate bills of revenue.

It is believed that the action of the House will have the effect of defeating the measure.

The Ways and Means Committee decided to-day not to take any action on the income tax until the Senate has disposed of the question.

Regulation of Commerce.

The House Judiciary Committee have before them a bill for regulating commerce between the several States. It is understood that a majority of the committee maintain that Congress has the right, on the general question of regulating commerce between States, to charter railroads and regulate transportation of passengers and merchandise. There is a section in the bill which prohibits a State from laying a tax on goods in transit which is not levied upon the same goods imported into or manufactured in the State.

Sympathy with the Fenians.

General Butler will to-day introduce a resolution expressive of sympathy with the exiled Fenians who have recently arrived in this country.

The President's Household.

Considerable amusement was created in the House by the introduction of a resolution inquiring by what authority the President retains a number of military gentlemen at the White House, and how many private secretaries the President has. The resolution was laid on the table by a party vote.

Special Naval Enlistment.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, asking the passage of a special act authorizing the enlistment of three hundred men for service at the Naval Academy, to constitute a permanent crew for manning the practice ship. If, he says, the crew of the practice ship could be of picked and permanent men, the ship would always be in order. The midshipmen would fall in at once with the well-arranged system of a vessel already in discipline, and these advantages, with that of being freed from the immoral influence of bad associates, can scarcely be overestimated.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

ANDOVER, Mass., Jan. 30.—Dr. Taylor, principal of the Phillips Academy, died suddenly yesterday.

FROM NEW YORK.

Masonic Convocation.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The annual convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of the State of New York will be held in this city, commencing February 7.

Disaster at Sea.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 30.—Arrived, steamer Yazoo, from New Orleans for Philadelphia; towed in, bark Templar, from Baltimore for Rio, which was run into by a propeller on Friday night about fifty miles off the Capes, carrying away jibboom and fore-rigging, and stove her stern.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Memorials were presented by Messrs. Fenton, Conkling and Sumner, from Kings county homœopathic and other medical societies in reference to the establishment of a homœopathic national university at Washington, Congress to make the establishment of one or more professorships of homœopathy a prerequisite to a charter for the same.

By Mr. Sherman, from the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen asking that the Cincinnati and Newport Railroad Company be requested to raise their bridge over the Ohio.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported favorably the House bill extending the benefits of the soldiers' national asylums to soldiers of 1812 and the Mexican war; also, adversely, the bill relative to the sale of the Arsenal at Pittsburg.

Upon Mr. Wilson's motion the latter bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Buckingham, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill to authorize the removal of the Custom House from St. Mark's to Cedar Keys, Fla.

Mr. Trumbull moved to take up the Georgia question, remarking that the questions involved were those of law and fact, and that, if a general discussion upon the reconstruction question was avoided, the subject could be disposed of this afternoon.

After remarks by Messrs. Kellogg and Williams upon the importance of action upon steamship subsidies, particularly in reference to the proposed Australian line, Mr. Trumbull's motion prevailed.

The resolution of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, declaring Mr. Hill entitled to a seat, was then read, and Mr. Trumbull, in support of the validity of the election, proceeded to detail the circumstances under which it took place.

The whole difficulty was as to the composition of the Legislature, arising from the expulsion in 1868 of seven colored members, and the substitution for them of the minority candidates at the previous election. The ineligibility of others under the fourteenth amendment, and the subsequent exclusion by a military board of seventeen members, three for disqualification and fourteen for refusal to appear for examination, making 24 in all. The presence of a constitutional quorum in each house and their proper organization established a *prima facie* case in favor of Hill's claim, the allegation of ineligibility of certain members being immaterial to the result.

House.

A number of bills were introduced and referred; among them one by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, declaring that any one who shall sell or give to any civil, military, or naval officer of the Government intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a crime against the peace of society, and on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment. Also providing that all employes or officers of the Government who shall continue to use intoxicating drinks, or shall become at all intoxicated, shall be summarily dismissed, and shall not be reinstated for two years.

One by Mr. Scofield, to extend to officers of the military and naval service the benefits of the act for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers.

One by Mr. McCrary, to regulate commerce among the several States.

The bill provides a general law, under which, upon certain terms and conditions, companies may be incorporated and authorized to build and operate railroads, canals, or other highways running through two or more States, or through the territory of the United States, or to establish and carry on the business of an express company or other common carrier between points in different States and Territories, the object being to multiply lines of communication from the West to the East, to break down the monopoly in the carriage trade and to cheapen transportation by creating and supporting competing lines.

By Mr. Sawyer, granting land for a railroad from Berlin, Wisconsin, to Bayfield, Wisconsin, with a branch.

Most of the morning hour was consumed in the reading of bills introduced, the opponents of the Air Line Railroad bill having exercised their parliamentary right to demand such reading, so as to prevent action on that bill in the morning hour.

As soon as the call of States was concluded, dilatory motions to adjourn were made, and the yeas and nays called upon them. In this way the whole of the morning hour was consumed.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution repealing the joint resolution of 5th July, 1870, authorizing the Postmaster-General to adjust the accounts of George Chorpenning. He proceeded to give a history of the transaction.

The resolution proposed to be repealed had been introduced in the House on the last day of the last session, and had been passed under a suspension of the rules without any statement of the facts having been sent to the Senate, and there passed the same day with an amendment, in which the House concurred. The claim was based upon a joint resolution passed in 1857, and originated in two contracts for carrying the mail. There had been allowed to Chorpenning under the joint resolution of 1857 the sum of $283,617 extra allowance over his contract price of $166,000, and under the joint resolution of the 15th of July last. There has been allowed him $237,617 more, making an extra allowance on his contract of $470,635. The services for which this extra allowance had been made had all been provided for in the contract itself.

Chorpenning had taken his contract to carry the mail from Salt Lake City to Sacramento, being a part of the line from Independence, Mo., westward to the Pacific Coast. Having carried it for two years on that line, he applied to the Post Office Department, stating that during the winter season the route was so difficult that it was next to impossible for him to carry it on that route, and asking the privilege of carrying it during the winter season, instead of on his own line, by Carson Valley down to the coast at San Pedro and up the coast, where there was a line of steamers to San Francisco, and up the Sacramento river by another line of mail steamers to Sacramento.

The department had given him permission to do that at his own request. It was a hard contract, as many other contracts at the same time were. Congress had relieved other contractors by allowing them specified amounts, but Chorpenning had devised a bill worded so as to require the department to adjust his claim on the basis of the papers on file in the House of Representatives.

Chorpenning's lawyer had arranged and assorted those papers so as not to allow his application for permission to change the routes to appear at that time; an allowance of $9·00 was made by Postmaster-General Brown. Applications to reopen the case were made by Chorpenning at different times. Afterwards, under the joint resolution of last July, Postmaster-General Creswell allowed Chorpenning additional compensation up the coast to San Francisco, from San Francisco to Sacramento, and from Sacramento to Carson City, at the rate of $30,000 a year.

Postmaster-General Creswell had then, at the end of fifteen years, reviewed the evidence on which Postmaster-General Brown had given extra compensation for extra weight of mail, notwithstanding that Chorpenning had agreed in his contract to carry the mail whatever might be its weight, and allowed $225,000 additional on that.

One item of $30,000 had been allowed on the simple letter of a Postmaster to Chorpenning, and why? Because the joint resolution required him to act upon the affidavits and proofs on the files of the House of Representatives, and even some papers in the pocket of a member of Congress were treated as being constructively on the files of the House.

Another item of $196,000 had been allowed on a single affidavit of one of Chorpenning's employes without any opportunity to weigh the value of that testimony or to look further or inquire into those proofs. Under the resolution of 15th July, the sum of $440,000 had been allowed, of which sum $205,993 were allowed for profits that might have accrued from the contract for two years and twenty-five days that it had to run. In conclusion, he said that he did not make any charge against any official or against any member of Congress.

FROM CUBA.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Sugars—All quotations slightly advanced, with an improved demand; business small, prices firm, and market favors sellers; Nos. 10 to 12 advancing, and quoted at 9¾@10⅜ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 advancing and quoted at 11¼@12¾. Muscovado sugar firm. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 9500 boxes and 3500 hhds., of which 8000 boxes and 3200 hhds. were to the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 47,000 boxes and 7000 hhds. Molasses—Cayed firm at 5 reals; Muscovado active at 6@6¼ reals. Bacon quiet at 16¼@17½. Butter quiet at 28@32. Flour buoyant at 13·25@14. Hams steady. Lard dull; keg, 18½; tins, 20½. Tallow firm. Potatoes buoyant at 6@6·50. Coal-oil dull; tins, 4¼; barrels, 4½. Lumber—White Pine steady at 28@30; Pitch Pine active at 26@30·50. Shooks—Box market supplied and quoted at 9½ reals. Hogsheads firm at 2·62½@2·75; empty hogsheads active at 4·12½. Hoops—Long-staved, 58@60; short active at 45@48. Freights quiet, but a rise expected; on box sugar to the United States, Northern and Southern ports, 100.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Cotton dull and declining; sales of 1000 bales nominally at 15½c. Flour advanced 5@10c; sales of 13,000 barrels State at $6·20@7·30; Ohio at $7 00@7·60; Western at $6·20@7·85. Wheat active and unsettled, and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 75,000 bushels new spring at $1·58@1·60; winter red and amber Western at $1·60@1·61; white Michigan at $1·70. Corn firmer; sales 34 000 bushels at 85@86c. Oats firm; sales of 18,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 63@65c. Beef steady. Pork quiet; new mess, $23; old, $22. Lard dull; steam, 12¾@13¼c.; kettle, 13¾c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 15¾c.; low middling, 14¾@14¾c. Flour active and shipping grades held higher. Wheat firm and scarce; choice white, $2; fair to prime, $1·60@1·80; prime to choice red, $1·90@2; fair to good, $1·55@1·80; common, $1·40@1·50; Ohio and Indiana, $1·50@1·70; Pennsylvania, $1·50@1·55. Corn scarce and higher; white, 90c.; yellow, 80@82c. Oats dull at 54@56c. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Pork firm at $23. Bacon firm and scarce; rib sides, 12½c.; clear do., 12¾c.; shoulders, 10¾@10¾c.; hams, 16@18c. Lard dull at 13c. Whisky quiet at 95@96c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sullivan Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

The case called for this morning was that of James Mahoney, charged with the murder of Policeman Dennis Sullivan, in June last. Mahoney was indicted with James Cleggett, who was tried in November, and convicted of murder of the second degree. The facts are the same. The two young men were engaged in a breach of the peace, on a Sunday, and the policeman attempted an arrest, when they turned and beat him in such a manner that he died soon afterwards. Charles W. Hoffner and William F. Small, Esqs., represent the prisoner.

The Carney Homicide.

In the case of John Ayres, colored, charged with the murder of William Carney, colored, the Court this morning assigned F. Amadee Bregy, Jr., Esq., to the defense of the prisoner.

Some Divorce.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

The Court this morning called for trial the divorce case of Charles Robbins vs. Sarah Jane Robbins. Mr. Robbins, a stock broker, has occupied a very high position socially, which makes the case a rare one. The ground upon which the divorce is sought is that of adultery. Mr. Robbins, upon being sworn, testified that in November, 1865, he was keeping house at No. 2000 Green street. On Sunday evening, the 26th, he accused his wife of adultery with Charles E. Elms and George W. Fetter, and she tauntingly admitted the charge and defied him to prove it. He said he would endeavor to do so, and ordered her to leave the parlor. The next day he consulted counsel, and upon returning home that afternoon told her she would have to leave his house. She protested, saying she had done wrong, was repentant, and would do better in the future. She called her mother into the room, and the three sat up and talked about it until 3 o'clock in the morning. On Wednesday the arrangements were completed, and she was sent to Fox Chase, where her father, Mr. Jacob Blake, resided. As she was about to leave the house to get into the carriage she knelt before him and begged him to forgive her. He told her to go, and she then asked him for $23 to buy a new bonnet. He said that was not the time or place to talk of such matters, and then she left. Since then he has had nothing to do with her.

The case is yet on trial.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	96¾	200 sh Reading R	49¾
$5500 City 6s, New	101	100 do	49¾
$6000 do	b10. 101	100 sh Ph & E R	b60 28¾
$1000 C & A R 7s	82	100 do	28
$3000 Pa R 2 mt 6s	101¾	100 do	b5. 28¾
$10 000 Sc N 6s	82. b5 75¾	50 sh Cam & Am	116¼
100 sh Cata Prf	85¾	2 sh Manu Bank	30
4 sh Penna R	62¾	100 sh O C & A R	s60 wn 46
100 do	s60 62		